

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DUMFRIES

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE  
HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CONDITIONS OF THE  
COUNTY

1952



DUMFRIES :

ROBERT DINWIDDIE & Co. Ltd., PRINTERS and LITHOGRAPHERS

# STAFF, 1952.

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## (1) MEDICAL STAFF.

*County Medical Officer and Chief Social Welfare Officer.*

SAMUEL KENNEDY DRAINER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.*

AGNES F. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. S. BRODIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JAMES D. RAMSAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## (2) DENTAL STAFF.

*Chief Dental Officer.*

WM. C. S. CHRYSTIE, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas). (Appointed 1/12/52).

*Dental Officers.*

AGNES J. DALZIEL, L.D.S.

ROBERT CARSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 11/2/52).

JAMES M. CRINGEAN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 3/11/52).

*Dental Attendants.*

SUSAN R. BROWN, Dental Attendant.

EVELYN AUSTIN, Dental Attendant. (Appointed 3/11/52).

## (3) LABORATORY STAFF.

*Chemists.*

WILLIAM WILSON, F.R.I.C. (Public Analyst).

JOHN PARK, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Additional Public Analyst).

(Appointed 1/1/52).

*Laboratory Assistants.*

HILARY BETTS.

MARGARET CRAVEN.

## (4) COUNTY NURSING STAFF.

*County Nursing Superintendent.*

JEMIMA EWART.

*Health Visitors.*

ANN M'QUARRIE. (Retired 28/5/52).

MARGARET B. LOCKHART.

J. TINCH.

ELLEN JOHNSTONE.

*Tuberculosis Health Visitor.*

JESSIE M. BERRY.

*District Nursing Sisters.*

JESSIE M. STEWART	...	...	...	...	Annan.
CHRISTINA MACDONALD	...	...	...	...	Annan.
JANE N. BOYD	...	...	...	...	Canonbie.
CATHERINE P. C. BANNERMAN	...	...	...	...	Carrutherstown.
HELEN BRINDLE	...	...	...	...	Dumfries Landward.
HELEN D. MACFARLANE	...	...	...	...	Dunscore.
ELLEN MACKLE.	(Resigned 16/7/52)	...	...	...	Eskdale.
MARY MORIARTY.	(Resigned 21/1/52)	...	...	...	Eskdale.
MARY HAMILTON.	(Appointed 15/7/52)	...	...	...	Eskdale.
ELIZABETH CLARK.	(Appointed 15/7/52)	...	...	...	Eskdale.
SARAH R. YOUNG	...	...	...	...	Glencairn.
MARGARET GRAY	...	...	...	...	Hoddum
ANNIE MACDONALD	...	...	...	...	Kirkconnel.
ELLEN L. M'NEALL	...	...	...	...	Kirkmahoe.
CATHERINE C. QUINN	...	...	...	...	Lochmaben.
MARGARET M'KELVIE	...	...	...	...	Lockerbie.
MARY J. NUTTER	...	...	...	...	Lockerbie.
ISABEL CONNAL	...	...	...	...	Eastriggs.
EMILY MURRAY	...	...	...	...	Gretna.
MARY PAUL	...	...	...	...	Middlebie.
MARY J. MACDONALD	...	...	...	...	Moffat.
ALISON BAIRD.	(Resigned 22/2/52)	...	...	...	Penpont.
MARY HARKNESS.	(Appointed 3/3/52)	...	...	...	Penpont.
RUTH YOUNG	...	...	...	...	Sanquhar.
M. MENZIES	...	...	...	...	Thornhill.
ANNIE C. FINNEY	...	...	...	...	Tinwald.
R. M'DOUGALL	...	...	...	...	Wanlockhead.

*Relief Nursing Sister.*

MABEL D. JOHNSTONE ... 1/6/52—15/10/52.

(5) MILK AND DAIRIES STAFF.

*Dairy Inspector.*

DONALD MACDONALD, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

*Milk Officers.*

STELLA M. BEATON.  
ELIZABETH M. HUTTON.  
DONALDA MACFARLANE.

(6) LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

ROBERT BELL	...	...	...	Headquarters and Dumfries District.
JOHN JACKSON, Cert. Roy. San.				
Assoc. Scot.	...	...	...	Thornhill and Sanquhar Districts.
HARRY W. BRYSON	...	...	...	Annan and Gretna Districts.
JAMES SIMMONS	...	...	...	Lockerbie, Langholm, and Moffat Districts.

(7) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

*Chief County Sanitary Inspector.*

GEORGE WILSON, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot. C.R. (San.) I.

*Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

JOHN S. BERRY, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.

*Sanitary Inspectors.*

WILLIAM HYSLOP, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.  
ROBERT MARCHBANK, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.  
JAMES MAIR, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.  
WILLIAM MOLLISON, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.  
GERALD M'FALL, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot. (Resigned 15/3/52).  
IAN TAIT, Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot. (Appointed 19/5/52).

(8) OFFICE STAFF.

(a) *Health Department.*

JANET L. COLLOW, Supervisor.  
MAISIE BOGLE, Typist.  
CHRISSIE MURRAY, Typist.  
MRS H. STEELE.  
MRS J. WILKIE, Typist. (Resigned 15/10/52).  
DOROTHY CURRIE, Typist.  
ADELINE KIRKLAND, Typist. (Resigned 15/10/52).  
MARGARET TURNBULL, Typist.  
JESSIE NEWALL, Typist. (Appointed 2/1/52).  
JOYCE BALLANTYNE, Typist. (Appointed 20/10/52).  
MARY HALLIDAY, Typist.

(b) *Social Welfare Department.*

MARGARET M'KINNELL, Typist.

(c) *Laboratories.*

AGNES A. I. TWEEDIE.

To

*The Department of Health for Scotland.*

*The County Council of Dumfries.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1952. There is submitted also a Report on the School Health Service for the year ended 31st July, 1952, and a Report by the Chief County Sanitary Inspector of the work carried out by his staff during 1952.

The year under review has been one of steady work in all branches without any outstanding incident in public health or social welfare.

There were 701 deaths compared with 761 in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in deaths from cardiovascular disease, infectious disease and tuberculosis. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer.

The infant mortality rate, generally considered to be one of the best indices of the wellbeing or otherwise of any community, fell to 24—by far the lowest rate ever recorded in Dumfriesshire.

The birth-rate shows a further slight fall to 16.6. The trend towards institutional care during the confinement continues and, during 1952, 71% of all births assigned to Dumfriesshire took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

The results of medical inspection of school children follow the pattern of recent years in that 55% of children were found at routine inspection to be free from defect, 8.5% to be suffering from minor defects and 2% to suffer from conditions in which, even with treatment, only partial restoration of function can be expected. It is evident that more children should have received medical attention before they entered school for the first time.

The school dental service continued to be most seriously handicapped throughout the year by lack of adequate staff.

It is disturbing to note that rather more than one-half the children inspected required dental treatment and that even dental inspection was denied to two-thirds of the school population.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease remained very low throughout the year and, for the most part, the nature of these diseases continued to be mild. It must not be inferred that the problem of infectious disease has been solved. There is a cycle of intensity both in the invasive power and the virulence of these diseases and it may well happen that an increase in these factors will again take place. It will be noted that, for the third year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were recorded and that there have been no deaths from the disease since 1946.

The position in regard to tuberculosis is now much more favourable. Only six deaths from the disease took place and the number of new cases was less than in any previous year despite a more intensive search.

There were no changes in the general arrangements for domiciliary nursing, midwifery and health visiting during the year.

The clinic premises in the shopping centre at Kelloholm were nearing completion by the end of the year. It is hoped that this "health centre" will serve many of the medical needs of this developing community.

As instructed by the Department of Health, the Report includes a special review of the services provided by the Council as local health authority under the National Health Service Act, 1947. While the degree of co-operation locally between the authorities forming the Health Service could be improved within the framework of existing legislation, it is considered that only by considerable alteration to the legislation would it be possible to secure that integration without which the full benefit of a national health service cannot be achieved.

There were no important developments in the field of social welfare. No progress was made in adapting the house, Benreay, Lockerbie, to accommodate old people. It is hoped

that the further alterations and improvements to Notwen House will be begun in 1953.

The Report by the Chief County Sanitary Inspector includes an account of new housing in Dumfriesshire since the end of the war, lists the improvements carried out to existing houses and describes the subsequent history of houses represented to the Council as unfit for habitation.


I should like to record my gratitude to members of the County Council for their continued interest and to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. K. DRAINER,  
*County Medical Officer.*

COUNTY BUILDINGS,  
DUMFRIES.



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# REPORT

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the County Landward and Small Burghs at the middle of 1952 is as follows :—

(a) County Landward	...	...	...	45,165
(b) Small Burghs—Annan	...	...	...	4,742
Sanquhar	...	...	...	2,457
Lochmaben	...	...	...	1,144
Lockerbie	...	...	...	2,639
Moffat	...	...	...	2,125
Langholm	...	...	...	2,419
Total	...	...	...	60,691

This is an increase of 1,076 as compared with the estimate for 1951.

### Marriages.

Three hundred and seventy-seven marriages were registered, giving a marriage rate of 6.2 per 1000 of the estimated population.

### Births.

The births, corrected for transfers, in the County Landward and in the Small Burghs during 1952 were :—

	Total.	Male.	Female.	Illegitimate.
(a) County Landward	... 757	391	366	53
(b) Small Burghs :—				
Annan	... 89	50	39	8
Sanquhar	... 47	23	24	1
Lochmaben	... 23	9	14	—
Lockerbie	... 45	23	22	4
Moffat	... 29	18	11	1
Langholm	... 18	8	10	3
Total	... 1008	522	486	70

The birth-rate of 16.6 is 0.1 lower than the figure recorded in 1951. The birth-rate for Scotland was 17.7.

The decennial averages since 1881 have been :—

1881–1890	...	...	...	...	28.38
1891–1900	...	...	...	...	25.34
1901–1910	...	...	...	...	23.43
1911–1920	...	...	...	...	22.04
1921–1930	...	...	...	...	21.50
1931–1940	...	...	...	...	15.96
1941–1950	...	...	...	...	17.99
1951	...	...	...	...	16.7
1952	...	...	...	...	16.6

Illegitimate births amounted to 6.9 per cent. of the total. The corresponding figure for Scotland was 4.8.

### Still Births.

There were, after correction for transfer, 33 still-births, giving a still-birth rate of 32 per 1000 total births. The rate for Scotland was 26.

### Deaths.

The number of deaths, corrected for transfer, was 701, of which 363 were of men and 338 of women. The death-rate adjusted for age and sex distribution was 10.2 compared with 11.3 in the previous year. The death-rate for Scotland in 1952 was 12.0.

The decennial averages since 1891 are as follows :—

1891–1900	...	...	...	...	16.63
1901–1910	...	...	...	...	15.24
1911–1920	...	...	...	...	13.09
1921–1930	...	...	...	...	12.0
1931–1940	...	...	...	...	12.6
1941–1950	...	...	...	...	11.6
1951	...	...	...	...	11.3
1952	...	...	...	...	10.2

The causes of death in the various age groups are shown in the following table :

Cause of Death		All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. 11 mths.	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
Respiratory tuberculosis ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...
Meningococcal infections ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infectious diseases ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant tumours ...	112	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	23	36	33	2	...
Tumours (non-malignant) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Anaemias ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other general diseases ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	21	36	41	12	...
Other diseases of nervous system	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ...	228	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	15	30	70	79	28
Other diseases of heart ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	1	...
Hypertension with heart disease	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...
Hypertension without heart dis- ease ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	...
Other circulatory disease ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	7	...
Pneumonia ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	7	1
Bronchitis... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	...	...
Other respiratory diseases ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	2	2	...
Gastric and duodenal ulcer ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Appendicitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Congenital malformations ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birth injuries, post-natal asp- hyxia and atelectasis ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
Causes ill-defined and unknown	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...
Suicide ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Motor vehicle accidents ...	7	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other road transport accidents...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other violence ...	24	...	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	5	6	3	...
Deaths from all causes ...	701	14	10	6	1	3	6	13	20	49	97	195	213	65	...

### Infantile Mortality.

Of the 701 deaths, 24 were of children aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate of 24 is the lowest yet recorded in Dumfriesshire. The corresponding rate for Scotland was 35.

The causes of death were as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	6
Respiratory infections	...	...	...	...	3
Gastro-intestinal infections	...	...	...	...	2
Birth injuries	...	...	...	...	2
Violence	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	24
					—

The decennial averages of the infant mortality rate in Dumfriesshire since the beginning of the century are as follows :—

1901-1910	...	...	...	...	94
1911-1920	...	...	...	...	83
1921-1930	...	...	...	...	72
1931-1940	...	...	...	...	69
1941-1950	...	...	...	...	51
1951	...	...	...	...	45
1952	...	...	...	...	24

### Deaths from Cancer.

There were 112 deaths from cancer (57 males and 55 females). The increasing trend in the cancer death-rate is shown in the following table of decennial averages :—

1901-1910	...	...	...	...	1.04
1911-1920	...	...	...	...	1.13
1921-1930	...	...	...	...	1.27
1931-1940	...	...	...	...	1.74
1941-1950	...	...	...	...	1.67
1951	...	...	...	...	1.7
1952	...	...	...	...	1.85

### Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

The deaths which occurred from infectious disease were of three children who suffered from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Six persons died from respiratory tuberculosis. There were no deaths from non-respiratory forms of the disease. The steady fall in the death-rate from tuberculosis of all forms in Dumfriesshire is shown in the following decennial averages :—

1901–1910	...	...	...	...	2.76
1911–1920	...	...	...	...	1.38
1921–1930	...	...	...	...	0.99
1931–1940	...	...	...	...	0.59
1941–1950	...	...	...	...	0.47
1951	...	...	...	...	0.17
1952	...	...	...	...	0.10

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947.

### PART III.

#### 1. Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

No advisory, co-ordinating committee has, so far, been formed in the area.

Three members of the County Council, the county clerk and the county medical officer are members of the Board of Management for the hospitals in the area and the County Council is represented on the Executive Council for Dumfriesshire and the Board of Management of the Crichton Royal. In addition to the co-ordination thus obtained, informal discussion between officers of the various authorities secures a fair measure of co-operation locally within the Health Service. It should not be inferred that a substantial improvement could not be effected. To achieve this end, a revision of the responsibilities of each authority forming the Health Service would require to be made.

The arrangements whereby the services of the Council's district nursing sisters are made available to the general medical practitioners for home nursing and domiciliary midwifery are satisfactory.

While there is full co-operation between the hospital medical staff and the Council's tuberculosis health visitor so far as the after-care of tuberculous patients is concerned, the work of the health visitors is still mainly directed towards maternal and infant care and the health of school children, and after-care of



hospital patients is almost always suggested by the family practitioner and not directly by the hospital medical staff.

General medical or dental practitioners are not employed by the Council in any capacity for duties under Part III. of the Health Service Act.

The Council have granted the use of the child welfare centre at Eastriggs to general practitioners in Annan and Gretna for the purpose of a branch surgery. It is hoped that a similar arrangement may be established at the clinic premises to be opened shortly at Kelloholm and that the Regional Hospital Board will hold, in these premises, sessions for orthopaedics, physiotherapy and psychiatry.

The school medical officers, as agents of the Regional Hospital Board, undertake the sight-testing of school children and the prescribing and fitting of spectacles when these are found to be necessary.

The Council's district nursing sisters continue to act as ambulance attendants when women in labour are being removed to hospital. The provision of ambulance attendants for this purpose is properly a function of the Secretary of State and one that should not permanently be expected of the local health authority.

## **2. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age (Section 22).**

### **(a) EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.**

In domiciliary cases, ante-natal care is given by all the Council's district nursing sisters at the patients' homes under the general supervision of the family practitioner. During 1952, such ante-natal care was afforded to 494 mothers, and 2097 visits were paid to them by the district nursing sisters who subsequently attended the birth as a maternity nurse.

Ante-natal care of hospital cases is a responsibility of the hospital authority, but 255 of these cases also had ante-natal care from the district nursing sisters who paid 1044 visits to them.

Both groups of mothers may attend the ante-natal and post-natal clinics at Annan, Langholm and Kirkconnel, which have all been formed since 1948. It is found, almost without exception, that mothers attending the clinics have elected to be



confined in hospital. The medical staff of these local authority clinics is provided by the hospital authority and the nursing staff from the Council's health visitors and district nursing sisters. The emphasis at these clinics, therefore, is almost wholly medical and only incidentally environmental.

The attendances at the various clinics during 1952 are shown in the following table :—

Clinic	ANTE-NATAL			POST-NATAL		
	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total
Annan ...	115	413	528	86	2	88
Langholm ...	17	56	73	6	5	11
Kirkconnel	105	515	620	75	12	87
Totals ...	237	984	1221	167	19	186

During the year the health committee of the Council considered a proposal that an inducement payment be made to general practitioners in the area who would undertake, as part of the ante-natal care of expectant mothers who had elected to be confined at home, to collect samples of blood for examination for the Wassermann reaction and Rhesus factor. The committee decided that as such a procedure appeared to be an essential part of normal ante-natal care and, as general practitioners receive payment in respect of such care, it should not be necessary for the local health authority to offer additional financial inducement.

The Council's proposals under the Health Service Act were amended during the year to allow of the admission of unmarried mothers to a Mother and Baby Home in Glasgow. The Council accepted financial responsibility in 7 such cases during 1952.

As in previous years, maternity outfits were issued free of charge to all women being confined at home.

#### (b) CHILD WELFARE.

Child welfare duties are carried out by 17 of the district nursing sisters and by 3 health visitors. While the Council's child welfare centres have all been established since 1948, it is considered that advice on infant care is best given in the home

and, even in the locality of the centres, this is the method of choice.

The child welfare centres, of which there were nine in operation at the end of the year, are not medical consultative clinics, but each centre is visited monthly by one of the medical staff to carry out vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough.

The attendances at the various clinics are shown in the following table :—

C L I N I C	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total
Town Hall, Annan ... ..	107	932	1039
Thomas Hope Hospital, Langholm ...	69	694	763
Masonic Hall, Lockerbie ... ..	130	843	973
The Academy, Sanquhar ... ..	63	673	736
St. Conal's Church Hall, Kirkconnel ...	55	225	280
Welfare Hut, Kelloholm ... ..	134	624	758
Episcopal Hall, Gretna ... ..	103	706	809
Nelson Institute, Eastriggs* ... ..	65	460	525
Catherinefield School, Dumfries ... ..	28	144	172
Totals ... ..	753	5301	6055

\*Eastriggs Clinic at Nelson Institute as from 3rd September, 1952.

#### (c) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

It is extremely difficult to provide for the care of prematurely-born infants in the rural areas. When suitable provision cannot be made at home institutional care is provided.

#### (d) SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK, ETC.

The distribution of welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme is made from the local offices of the district officers, from the Health Department and from most of the child welfare centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk and other nutrients, when required for medical reasons, are supplied at cost price.

## (e) DENTAL CARE.

It has not been possible during the year to make any arrangement for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. Towards the end of the year the Council's dental staff was increased to four dentists and four dental attendants. It is expected that this staff will be mostly employed in the school health service, but it may be possible later to give dental care to the other priority classes.

**3. Domiciliary Midwifery (Section 23).**

Domiciliary midwifery is undertaken by all the Council's district nursing sisters and in Wanlockhead by the district nursing sister employed by Lanark County Council and residing at Leadhills.

In terms of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, the County nursing superintendent acts as non-medical supervisor of midwives, responsible to the county medical officer. Official inspection of records, equipment and conduct of cases of each midwife in the area was made during the year. No infringement of the rules of the Central Midwives Board was noted.

Medical aid was summoned in one case by a midwife under Section (14)1 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

There were 379 births in the area in 1952. Of these, 297 took place at home and 82 in hospital. The following table shows the nature of attendance at the domiciliary confinements :

	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases	Total
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)		
Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per- case basis)    ...    ...    ...    ...	238	51	7	—	296
Private practising midwives    ...    ...	—	...	...	1	1
Totals ...    ...    ...    ...	238	51	7	1	297

71% of the 1008 births assigned to Dumfriesshire took place in hospital and 29% were domiciliary births.

All the district nursing sisters are qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During the year gas and air analgesia was administered to 108 women in labour and analgesia by pethidine to 57 others.

No difficulty has been experienced at any time in having admitted to hospital, for their confinement, mothers living in unsatisfactory conditions or in whose case institutional care seems desirable on social grounds.

During 1952 the county nursing superintendent and three district nursing sisters attended a refresher course in Aberdeen for midwives and district nurses.

#### 4. Health Visiting (Section 24).

Eighteen district nursing sisters undertake combined duties including health visiting, and three full-time health visitors are stationed at Annan, Gretna and Kirkcubright. Three of the district nursing sisters so employed hold the Health Visitor Certificate.

Visits are made mainly to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children. So far, it has not been possible to develop a comprehensive health visiting service to co-operate with the hospital and general practitioner services.

During the year arrangements were made to allow one district nursing sister to take the health visitor's training.

The home visitations made by the health visitors are classified as follows:—

##### Expectant mothers—

First visits	...	...	...	262
Total visits	...	...	...	1,064

In addition the health visitors made 2,097 visits to 494 mothers who were to be confined at home.

##### Children under 1 year—

First visits	...	...	...	1193
Total visits	...	...	...	9,908

##### Children 1-5 years—

First visits	...	...	...	1,211
Total visits	...	...	...	12,299

##### Other cases—

First visits	...	...	...	2,901
Total visits	...	...	...	20,694

### 5. Home Nursing (Section 25).

Each of the 23 district nursing sisters undertake home nursing duties.

To an increasing degree, consultation and treatment is given by the district nursing sister at her home.

The details of home visits is shown in the following table :—

	No. of cases attended by home nurses	No. of visits paid
Home nurses employed directly by the Authority ... ..	5714	34342
Home nurses employed by volun- tary organisations under arrangements made by the Authority ... ..	—	—

### 6. Vaccination and Immunisation (Section 26).

#### (a) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccinations are mainly carried out by the general practitioners, but facilities are given at each of the child welfare centres.

Since the repeal of the Vaccination Acts in 1948, 1,714 children have been vaccinated, showing that at the present time 41.5% of the children under school age in Dumfriesshire have been so protected.

The following table details the vaccinations reported in 1952 :—

Age	No. vaccinated for the first time		Re-vaccinations	
	Typical	No reaction	Typical	No reaction
Under 1 year ... ..	302	5	—	—
1—4 years ... ..	210	3	1	—
5—15 years ... ..	4	—	1	—
15 years or over ... ..	8	—	30	2

#### (b) IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation is available to all children through the Council's scheme or through the general practitioner service. Under the Council's scheme, facilities for immunisation are offered at the child welfare centres and at the schools, both for



primary immunisation of infants and the giving of maintenance inoculations.

The following table shows the agency for immunisation during 1952 :—

Immunised at schools by school medical officers	... 17.6%
Immunised at clinics by school medical officers	... 40.3%
Immunised by general practitioners	... 42.1%

During the year 1,007 children were fully immunised and 1,440 received maintenance inoculations, usually when they entered school for the first time.

#### (c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

During the year the Council agreed to offer combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and against whooping cough alone, in a parallel scheme to that for diphtheria immunisation. Supplies of the necessary prophylactics have been requested by most general practitioners in the area and a very satisfactory response is being obtained from the parents of children attending the child welfare centres.

### 7. Prevention, Care and After-care.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 61 notifications of tuberculosis were received and in 59 of these cases the diagnosis was confirmed. Thirteen of the cases suffered from non-respiratory tuberculosis and 46 from respiratory disease. One-half of the total number of respiratory cases were females between the age of 15 and 35 years. Despite the increasingly active search for cases of the disease, the incidence, as shown by notification, is slowly falling.

Sixty-seven patients were admitted to sanatoria during the year, 57 were discharged and 4 died.

Fifty-seven Dumfriesshire patients were receiving institutional care at the end of the year.

It is known that 402 persons in Dumfriesshire suffer from tuberculosis—327 respiratory cases and 75 non-respiratory cases.

Six persons died from tuberculosis during the year—in each case the disease was of the respiratory type. The tuberculosis death rate of 0.10 per 1,000 of the population is, by far,

the lowest ever recorded in Dumfriesshire. Much of the credit for this favourable picture is the proven efficacy of the antibiotic drugs in the treatment of the disease.

Prevention of tuberculosis is attempted mainly by discovering those persons who suffer from the disease, possibly in an infective state. During 1952, 117 contacts of known cases of tuberculosis were examined. Five of these were found to suffer from active tuberculosis and were admitted to the sanatorium for treatment.

#### MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

Another method to discover cases was employed in the Upper Nithsdale area where, during 1952, a mass miniature radiography unit carried out a survey of school children, industrial workers and the general population. During the survey 1,618 persons (1,195 males and 423 females) presented themselves for examination. Of this number, 32 males and 13 females were recalled for full-sized plates of the chest, giving a recall rate of 27.8 per 1,000. This is an extremely low recall rate.

The incidence of lesions was also very low, for only one person with a probably active lesion was found. Five males and three females had lesions which were almost certainly inactive. The incidence per 1,000 of the various types of lesions was: probably active, 0.62; inactive, 4.9; previously diagnosed, 0.62.

Vaccination by B.C.G. as a protection against tuberculosis was employed in 41 cases during the year. B.C.G. vaccination is still restricted to certain groups—6 of those vaccinated were nurses and 35 were contacts who had not been infected by the disease.

The experiment of assigning a tuberculosis health visitor to full-time work for prevention, care and after-care has been fully justified. The health visitor attends out-patient sessions at the sanatorium, arranges for the examination of contacts and visits, routinely, patients who have completed active treatment. During 1952 she made 841 visits to 77 patients.

Nursing requisites, beds, bedding and rubber mattresses were provided when necessary for tuberculous patients who were being nursed at home.



A grant of free milk is made to tuberculous patients on the recommendation of the sanatorium medical staff. At the end of the year 66 patients were receiving free milk.

At the end of the year thirteen shelter huts were in use.

The various housing authorities in the area continue to give sympathetic consideration to the claims of applicants who suffer from tuberculosis. There can be no doubt that, as in all the other social diseases, the provision of suitable housing conditions for all classes of the population will continue to play a major part in controlling tuberculosis.

### 8. Control of Infectious Disease.

The incidence generally of infectious disease was again quite remarkably low and the character of the various diseases, except in one instance, continued to be relatively mild. There were, however, three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever—in each case the disease was of outstanding virulence. There were no other deaths from infectious disease.

Three hundred and thirty-three notifications of infectious disease were received during the year. The particulars of these notifications are shown in the following table, together with the figures for the past nine years for comparison :

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Year.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Erysipelas.	Jaundice—Acute Infective.	Malaria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal.	Pneumonia—Acute Primary.	Poliomylitis—Acute.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary.	Tuberculosis—Non-pulmonary.	Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Undulant Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Total.
1943	21	77	17	3	25	...	...	...	17	30	...	4	4	137	59	43	27	27	1	...	465
1944	14	106	69	2	30	...	19	...	9	44	1	1	7	107	41	27	1	4	2	...	484
1945	16	89	28	...	22	...	4	2	3	37	2	1	7	143	61	36	...	...	1	...	452
1946	8	76	21	...	18	...	7	...	20	49	...	1	1	73	54	26	...	...	...	...	354
1947	6	18	4	2	18	...	1	1	4	36	46	1	3	63	67	28	...	...	...	...	298
1948	1	8	1	...	18	...	1	2	1	41	1	1	2	73	89	26	...	2	...	...	267
1949	1	1	3	...	12	...	1	...	2	31	7	1	...	87	62	13	...	1	...	...	222
1950	1	...	74	...	6	1	1	...	...	20	5	1	1	58	50	10	1	1	1	...	433
1951	1	...	34	...	12	1	...	...	3	35	2	...	...	111	48	8	...	...	...	147	402
1952	6	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	1	34	2	1	...	126	47	14	...	3	...	85	333

**Scarlet Fever.**—The incidence of this disease was rather higher than obtained at any time during the past seven years. The disease was again characterised by extreme mildness.

In the past, except in very exceptional circumstances, patients suffering from scarlet fever were isolated and treated in hospital. It was felt during 1952 that this policy should be altered because of the mild nature of the infection, and a considerable number of cases were, in fact, treated at home. So long as the disease remains mild and the general public can be educated to appreciate that the disease, in its present form, is not usually of serious import, the domiciliary treatment of cases of scarlet fever should be permitted. It will still be necessary, of course, to insist on hospital isolation and treatment in serious cases and whenever the case is connected with milk production, food handling, or in any other way liable to cause a spread of infection.

**Diphtheria.**—For the third year in succession no cases of diphtheria were reported. The last case of diphtheria occurred in September, 1949, and the last death from the disease in 1946.

**Cerebro-spinal Fever.**—Five persons suffered from cerebro-spinal fever. Three children, all under the age of five years, died of the disease.

**Paratyphoid Fever.**—Three notifications of paratyphoid fever were received. The patients were all elderly women. No indication of the source of infection could be found in one case, but the other cases were related, one being secondary to the other. The original infection of the two latter cases arose, in all probability, from a private water supply which had become temporarily infected by workers in the catchment area.

One patient, after a stay of three months in hospital, was found to be a persistent carrier of the disease and the serious problem of controlling her infection arose on her discharge from hospital. Various precautions were taken, including the inoculation of the members of the family with whom she was to reside against the enteric group of diseases.

**Poliomyelitis.**—Two cases of infantile paralysis were confirmed during the year. One case, a lad of 18 years, developed a paralytic form of the disease but recovered after treatment.

In the case of the other patient, a girl of 18 years, the disease did not produce paralysis.

The practice of terminal disinfection in cases of infectious disease is not now employed except in cases of tuberculosis and when the householder asks specially to have it carried out.

The liaison with the bacteriological service continues to be satisfactory.

## 9. Mental Health.

### (1) ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) The health committee of the Council is responsible for the administration of the mental health services.
- (b) Four local government officers are duly authorised officers.
- (c) The care of domiciliary cases of mental illness and the after-care of hospital patients is undertaken by the staff of psychiatric social workers employed by Crichton Royal. This arrangement is most satisfactory.
- (d) The Dumfries and District Mental Health Association, a voluntary body, manage the Occupation Centre in Dumfries where ineducable children receive training.

### (2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

Much of the mental health work in the area is undertaken by the four local government officers. In regard to the prevention of mental illness and the care of those who show evidence of mental illness in early life, reference should be made to the work of the Child Guidance Centre, Dumfries, which is managed by the education authority and staffed jointly by the authority and Crichton Royal. A number of the children seen at the Child Guidance Centre, especially those showing severe emotional or behaviour problems or exhibit evidence of psychiatric upset, require more investigation than can be given at the Centre. The Board of Management of the Crichton Royal, in co-operation with the education authority, have set up a Department of Child Psychiatry at the Crichton Royal to which such children are admitted for investigation and treatment.

Regular visits are made by the local government officers to mental defectives in the area.

## (3) LUNACY (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1857-1866.

The majority of cases admitted to Crichton Royal were admitted as voluntary patients.

During the year nine persons were admitted to mental hospitals at the instance of the authorised officers. There is one boarded-out lunatic in the area and he is supervised by officers of the Council as agents of the Regional Hospital Board.

## (4) MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND LUNACY (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1913-40.

Four mental defectives are boarded-out in private dwellings in the County and four are under guardianship outwith Dumfriesshire.

Twenty-three mental defectives, whose ordinary residence is in Dumfriesshire, are presently cared for in certified institutions. It must be recorded that the acute shortage of institutional accommodation for mental defectives continues. No institutional accommodation for mental defectives from Dumfriesshire has been secured since the introduction of the Health Service. It has been possible, in the case of defectives of idiot class, to secure admissions to Crichton Royal with the ready co-operation of the Medical Superintendent, but, of course, these patients also should be accommodated in certified institutions and not mental hospitals.

Visits of inspection were made during the year to the homes of guardians of mental defectives outwith Dumfriesshire. The conditions of guardianship in each case was satisfactory.

### 10. Venereal Disease.

Nine new cases of acquired syphilis and nine of gonorrhoea reported to the clinic at Dumfries Infirmary for treatment. Thirty-two patients were found, on investigation, not to be suffering from a venereal disease.

The incidence of venereal disease has declined steadily since the end of the war, though it is appreciated that, with modern treatment, a number of patients are treated by the family practitioner.

In a few instances the services of the health visitors were employed to persuade defaulters to resume treatment.

## 11. Health Education.

A medical lecturer provided by the Scottish Council for Health Education made a tour of schools in the landward part of the County in February. Eight schools were visited: 934 children and 23 teachers attended.

In addition, the medical adviser of the Scottish Council, Dr A. G. Mearns, gave a series of lectures to nurses and health visitors on "The General Approach of the Nurse to Health Education." These talks were most useful and much appreciated.

It is considered that education in health matters is best given by the medical and nursing staffs in the course of their ordinary duties.

### NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938.

There are two registered nursing homes in the County. These homes were visited periodically.

## MILK SUPPLIES.

### 1. Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

The total amount of milk produced in the County during the year was 18,722,929 gallons. Of this amount 18,383,000 gallons, or 98.18% was "Tuberculin Tested" milk. The percentage last year was 97.7. The total amount of milk produced exceeded last year's total by 1,155,428 gallons, despite the slaughter of dairy herds in the very grievous outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease that affected Dumfriesshire during the summer. The extent to which dairy herds and milk production were affected during this period should be recorded. The first case of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed amongst pigs at Killylung, Holywood, on 2nd June and the last case at Fountain-bleau, Dumfries, on 13th August. Between these dates 63 outbreaks of the disease were notified in Dumfriesshire, and in 47 cases dairy herds were affected. The numbers of dairy cattle slaughtered in affected herds and in herds contiguous to affected herds were as follows:—

Bulls	...	...	...	...	...	139
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	2313
Other cattle (including young stock)						3282
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5734
						<hr/>



In addition to the above, 689 pigs and 4000 sheep were slaughtered. The loss of milk due to slaughtering rose gradually until it amounted to 4324 gallons per day in August. Because of restrictions on the movement of animals, 21 producers were allowed to send away milk as a temporary measure after suitable arrangements had been made for the handling of milk. Of this number, 10 producers reconstructed their premises in order to carry on milk production permanently.

Twenty-two plans were examined in connection with the construction of new dairy premises and reconditioning of existing ones.

Eighteen entirely new dairy farms were registered, bringing the total number of producing dairies in the county up to 852. This total is made up of 819 "Tuberculin Tested" dairies (18 more than last year), 2 "Standard," and 31 "Ordinary." The "Ordinary" dairies amount to 3.6% of the total.

The number of dairies which have adopted the "milking parlour" system remains at 8.

1868 visits were made to dairy farms during the year, as follows :—

Routine	Structural	Milk (Spec. Des.) Orders	Scottish Milk Testing Scheme	Miscellaneous
1094	317	388	22	47

The three creameries in the County operated satisfactorily, and samples taken of outgoing milk proved satisfactory.

## 2. Retail Milk Samples.

One hundred and forty-six samples of retail milk were taken during the year and 30 (14%) of these proved unsatisfactory. Twenty retailers were concerned with these unsatisfactory samples.

Sterility rinses were taken of milk bottles in use at retail dairy premises and in most cases the results were very satisfactory.

## 3. Milk in Schools Scheme.

Two hundred and fifty-five samples of school milk were taken and 58 (23%) were unsatisfactory bacteriologically. Eleven retailers were concerned with these unsatisfactory samples.

#### 4. Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

The number of notifications from creameries as to milk supplies failing tests under the scheme was 229. Last year the figure was 172.

It may be that the rise in notifications was due to the fact that, although notifications of unsatisfactory samples continued to be sent to the local authority from the creameries during the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, no visits were carried out by the milk officers at that time. In this connection, it is interesting to note that 151 of the total number of notifications received were sent during the months of June, July and August.

The following table shows the total numbers of notifications in their various categories from each creamery receiving milk from producers in the county :—

CREAMERY	Weekly Tests			Platform Tests	Total
	2nd	3rd	4th		
Carnation Milk Factory ...	72	17	1	13	103
Lockerbie Creamery ...	26	3	2	38	69
Sanquhar Creamery ...	6	1	...	3	10
Murchie's Creamery ...	...	...	...	35	35
Edinburgh and Dumfries-shire Dairy ...	4	3	...	5	12
Total ...	108	24	3	94	229

#### 5. Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934.

A large number of milk churns coming into the creameries were found to have defective lids, and the producers concerned were notified to have these repaired or renewed.

#### 6. Milk (Special Designations) Orders (Scotland), 1936-1949.

Fifty-nine producers' "Tuberculin Tested" licences were granted during the year. Of these, 20 were new producers taking over farms where the previous producer had held a "Tuberculin Tested" licence, and 15 were merely changes in



the name of the licensed producer. Thus 24 entirely new "Tuberculin Tested" licences were issued. These were made up of 2 "Ordinary" dairies and 6 "Standard" dairies upgraded to "Tuberculin Tested" and 16 new dairies which, after complying with the required conditions, went on to "Tuberculin Tested" milk production.

Five thousand and eighty-seven milk samples were taken during the year, of which 35 were qualifying samples from producers applying for licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders; 25 were of "Standard" milk, and 5027 of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

The number of unsatisfactory samples was 844, or 16.5% of the total number taken.

The number of farmers concerned with the unsatisfactory milk samples was 435, of which 206 had only one unsatisfactory sample. Three hundred and ninety-three farms had no unsatisfactory milk samples at all. There were 229 samples with bacterial counts under 3000 per millilitre.

The number of samples which failed owing to the presence of coliform bacteria only was 306.

Thirty-eight sterility rinses of dairy utensils were taken during the year.

The following table shows the samples taken during each month and the samples which proved unsatisfactory:—

Month		Samples taken	Samples unsatisfactory
January	...	466	36
February	...	392	27
March	...	408	34
April	...	430	55
May	...	388	67
June	...	449	104
July	...	435	153
August	...	417	167
September	...	463	92
October	...	422	56
November	...	399	26
December	...	418	27

Seven producers appeared before the appropriate committee of the County Council in connection with unsatisfactory milk samples and methods of production. The licence of one producer was suspended for two months and six producers were warned that, in the event of unsatisfactory milk samples being obtained or other evidence of unsatisfactory methods of production, the licence would be suspended or revoked.

Ten "Tuberculin Tested" and four "Ordinary" dairies ceased milk production during the year.

### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

During the year a total of 2567 samples were submitted for examination at the chemical laboratory. Details of the nature and source of these are given in Appendix 1.

### Food and Drugs.

During the year 791 samples in all were submitted by the Joint Committee of Dumfriesshire and the County Councils of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. Particulars of these are shown in Appendix II.

Of the 496 samples of milk, 40 were found to be below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, came into operation on 7th July, 1952, and altered the standards from fat 5%, sugar 10%, and milk solids other than fat  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ , to fat 4%, sugar 10%, and milk solids other than fat 5%. The 7 adulterated samples were all deficient in fat, the 4 samples from the County of Dumfries to the extent of 40%, 20%, 31%, and 58%, and the 3 from Wigtown County Council to the extent of 22%, 22% and 27%. The Dumfries County Council samples were taken prior to the amended Order coming into operation and were certified on a minimum fat content of 5%, but the 3 samples from Wigtown were subsequent to that date and were certified on a minimum fat content of 4%.

Two informal samples of sausages were found to be deficient in meat content and one of these also had an excess of sulphite preservative. Four samples of sausage meat were found to contain sulphite preservative in excess of the amount permitted.

The remaining adulterated food samples were informal. The sample of shredded suet contained 79.8% of beef fat instead

of 83% as required by statute and fish cakes were found to be deficient in fish content to the extent of 17% and 40%. Fish cakes should contain not less than 35% of fish.

A sample of carbolic oil was found to be 24% deficient in phenol.

### Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Twenty-seven samples of fertiliser and 54 of feeding stuff were examined.

### Milk (Special Designations).

434 samples of heat-treated and pasteurised milk were submitted for the phosphatase test with the following results :—

TABLE 1

Authority	No. of samples	No. suff. heat-treated	No. insuff. heat-treated	No. grossly under-treated
Dumfries County ...	16	14	1	1
Dumfries Burgh ...	108	106	1	1
Kirkcudbright County	220	206	7	7
Wigtown County ...	90	85	...	5

### Milk (School).

253 samples of milk supplied to the schools throughout Dumfriesshire were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for complete chemical analysis. The average figures were : fat 3.83% and non-fatty solids 8.78%. The fat content of 4 samples fell below the presumptive limit of 3%, and 22 samples contained less than the presumptive limit of 8.5% for non-fatty solids. On further examination, 15 of these samples were found to have abnormal composition and 7 contained a minimum of 2% added water.

### Water—Potable.

Regular examinations continue to be made of the water supplied by the Kettleton and Winterhope Reservoirs, together with quarterly samples from the supplies to the Burghs of Annan, Langholm, Lockerbie, Lochmaben, Moffat and Sanquhar.

The other samples examined for potability had reference to proposed new supplies or to complaints regarding existing ones. Although their condition is frequently considered unsatisfactory by reason of surface contamination, these supplies are rarely contaminated by sewage and suitable protection of the source or the installation of a filter usually serves to provide a satisfactory supply.

Of the samples submitted, 28 were found to contain compounds of lead, copper or zinc in varying amounts. Table No. 2 gives the range of these amounts together with the usually accepted safety limit.

TABLE 2

	No. of samples	Pts. per 100,000	Safety Limit
Lead ...	9	From .020—.180	0.05
Copper ...	4	From .006—.140	0.14
Zinc ...	15	From .06—1.14	0.50

The maxima are well above the figures given as safety limits, but it is not suggested, nor does the presence in one sample imply, that these amounts were continuously ingested by the consumers. The presence of metallic compounds in a water indicates that it is metallo-solvent, but it is a matter of some difficulty to determine the extent to which it is active, as many factors influence the amount of metal that may be dissolved by the water. As the time of contact with the pipes or fittings is a chief factor, it is the practice in this laboratory to have, in addition to the ordinary sample, a sample of the water that has stood overnight in the service pipes. This sample should contain the maximum amount of metal likely to be taken up by the water under domestic conditions, and only when this figure is below the safety limit is the water considered entirely satisfactory.

Two samples from the County of Dumfries, 4 from the Stewartry and 2 from the County of Wigtown contained excessive amounts of metallic compounds and were certified unsatisfactory for dietetic purposes.

Eleven samples of private supplies to schools in the County of Dumfries were submitted for examination for temporary

hardness to determine their suitability for use in hot water installations heated by electricity.

### **Water—River.**

No samples of river water were submitted during the year.

### **Sewage and Sewage Effluents.**

Samples of water from a burn at Marchmount, Dumfries, and from a sewer at Sanquhar were submitted to determine if they were carrying sewage effluent. Both samples showed the presence of sewage.

### **Gas Examinations.**

Under the Gas Act, 1948, the Minister of Fuel and Power is required to appoint persons to carry out tests of the gas supplied by area boards.

By arrangement with the Ministry, 29 tests were made during the year at the Gas Works, Dumfries. On every occasion the gas was found to be of the declared calorific value, to be free from Hydrogen Sulphide and to be maintained at a pressure above the statutory minimum.

### **Miscellaneous.**

The stomach contents and portions of the livers from calves suspected of having died from poisoning were submitted by a veterinary surgeon for an examination for compounds of lead. Lead was found in toxic amounts in the stomach contents and was also present in the liver. A physical and chemical examination of laminated particles recovered from the stomach contents by levigation indicated that the lead was derived from a bituminous material covered with a lead paint.

The supervisor of the School Meals Service submitted for examination spoons used in the dining-room at a Dumfriesshire school. It was alleged that the detergent used for washing produced stains on the cutlery. The spoons were found to be made from an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc, and an examination of the stains showed them to consist of a thin layer of metallic copper, presumed at first to have been derived from the alloy. Experiments conducted with solutions of varying concentrations of the detergent failed, however, to produce staining, but the



addition of a small quantity of a copper salt to these solutions gave stains similar to the original. It was then evident that the copper was derived not from the alloy but from an outside source. An examination of the water supply to the dining-room established the presence of compounds of copper in water drawn from the hot water system, and spoons placed in this water developed deposits of copper on their surface. Two factors influenced the "plating" of the spoons—the temperature of the water and the length of time of contact, and it was suggested that, if the latter was made of extremely short duration, the staining could be prevented. The detergent had no influence on the formation of the stains, but a soap solution would have prevented the deposit forming provided the spoons were rinsed, after washing, in the cold water supply, which was free from copper.

A sample of currants of doubtful quality was received from the County Sanitary Inspector of Wigtownshire for examination. The sample was found to consist of currants, to be free from preservative, and to comply with the requirements of the Mineral Oil in Food Orders. A microscopical examination revealed the presence of wood fibre adhering to the sugary surface of the fruit, probably derived from the form of packing used, but the amount was too small to justify the certification of the fruit as unfit for human consumption.

Capsules for the treatment of liver fluke in sheep and said to contain Filix Mas and to be much more expensive than those containing carbon tetra-chloride were submitted privately for analysis. The liquid contents of the capsules was examined for the presence of filicin, the active ingredient of Filix Mas (male fern) with entirely negative results. On further examination of the limited quantity of substance available, the opinion was expressed that the active ingredient was carbon tetra-chloride and the amount present was approximately the dose recommended by the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Nineteen samples of compost were submitted by the County Engineer for examination to assist in the control of the process or to determine the composition of the final product.



## APPENDIX II.

Table showing the number and nature of samples received under the Food and Drugs Act.

Article	County Councils of			Total samples examined	Total samples adulterated
	Dfs.	Kbt.	Wig.		
Milk ... ..	397(32)	68(2)	31(6)	496	40
Ice Cream ... ..	7(4)	11	14(3)	32	7
Butter ... ..	6	2	4	12	...
Margarine ... ..	6	1	1	8	...
Lard ... ..	1	1	3	5	...
Cooking Fat ... ..	5	1	1	7	...
Cheese ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Shredded Suet ... ..	2(1)	1	3	6	1
Coffee Essence ... ..	3	1	3	7	...
Coffee Product ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Bournvita ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Tea ... ..	1	1	...	2	...
Honey ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Jam ... ..	1	1	1	3	...
Lemon Curd ... ..	...	1	1	2	...
Sunny Spread ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Marmalade ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Barley ... ..	...	3	...	3	...
Cornflour ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Custard Powder ... ..	1	2	...	3	...
Flour ... ..	1	1	...	2	...
Wholewheat Flour ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Meringue Powder ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Rice ... ..	...	4	...	4	...
Sago Creamola ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Semolina ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Tapioca ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Jelly Cream ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Table Jelly ... ..	4	...	...	4	...
S.R. Flour ... ..	2	...	...	2	...
Table Delight ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Trifle ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Sugar... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Raisins ... ..	...	...	1	1	...
Lemon Juice ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Lucozade ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Sherbert ... ..	2	...	...	2	...
Sherbro Fountain ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Beans ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Beetroot ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Macaroni ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Peas ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Pickles ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Sardines ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Spaghotti ... ..	...	2	...	2	...
Mixed Vegetables ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Salad Cream... ..	...	1	2	3	...
Salad Oil ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Sauco... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Carry forward ...	186(31)	149(2)	73(9)	680	48



Article	County Councils of			Total samples examined	Total samples adulterated
	Dfs.	Kbt.	Wig.		
Brought forward ...	463(39)	149(2)	75(9)	687	50
Scotch Broth ...	...	1	...	1	...
Soup ...	1	2	1	4	...
Tomato Ketchup ...	2	2	1	5	...
Vinegar ...	...	3	...	3	...
Curry Powder ...	1	...	1	2	...
Mustard ...	...	...	3	3	...
Pepper ...	...	4	1	5	...
Fish Cakes ...	7(2)	...	...	7	2
Frizets ...	1	...	...	1	...
Meat Paste ...	1	3	1	5	...
Meat Roll ...	...	...	1	1	...
Mince ...	1	7	1	9	...
Minced Chicken ...	1	...	...	1	...
Sausages ...	6(2)	2	18(3)	26	5
Sausage Meat ...	5(1)	...	...	5	1
Sliced Sausage ...	1	...	...	1	...
Bovril ...	...	1	...	1	...
Mincemeat ...	...	...	1	1	...
Baking Powder ...	...	5	2	7	...
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	1	...	...	1	...
Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	3	3	...
Acetic Acid ...	1	...	...	1	...
Aspirin ...	1	1	...	2	...
Camphor Oil ...	1	2	...	3	...
Carbolic Oil ...	2(1)	...	...	2	1
Cascara Sagrada ...	...	2	...	2	...
Castor Oil ...	...	2	...	2	...
Citric Acid ...	1	...	...	1	...
Epsom Salts ...	...	2	...	2	...
Glycerine ...	...	2	...	2	...
Gregory Powder ...	2	...	...	2	...
Milk of Magnesia ...	1	...	...	1	...
Olive Oil ...	2	2	...	4	...
Potassium Bromide...	1	...	...	1	...
Syrup of Figs ...	...	2	...	2	...
Tartaric Acid ...	2	...	...	2	...
Tinct. of Iodine ...	1	...	...	1	...
Zinc Ointment ...	1	...	...	1	...
Rum ...	...	...	1	1	...
Whisky ...	14	9	1	24	...
Eucalyptus Oil ...	1	1	...	2	...
Glauber Salts ...	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	507(43)	183(2)	101(12)	791	57

### Social Welfare.

The following table shows the particulars of persons afforded residential accommodation during the year :—

	Rowantree House			Notwen House		
	M.	F.	Dep. children	M.	F.	Dep. children
Number of residents at 1/1/52 ...	13	15	1	14	4	...
Number of admissions during the year ... ..	34	15	6	22	4	2
Number of discharges during the year ... ..	34	17	7	20	4	2
Number of residents at 31/12/52	13	13	...	16	4	...

For various reasons it was not possible to make a start on the work of converting the house, Benreay, Lockerbie, into a home for old people. It is to be hoped that the reconstruction will be completed by the summer of 1953. Consideration was given to the further improvement of Notwen House by the installation of central heating and providing new kitchen premises. This work should be completed before the winter of 1953.

Welfare services for all registered blind persons in the County is provided in conjunction with the Outdoor Mission to the Blind. Six new cases of blindness were certified during the year. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 81 (42 males and 39 females).

At school in a Blind Institution ... ..	...	...	2
Employed in workshops ... ..	...	...	2
Undergoing industrial training ... ..	...	...	1
Employed as " home workers " ... ..	...	...	8
Unemployable ... ..	...	...	68
			—
Total ... ..	...	...	81
			—

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Report for Year ended 31st July, 1952.

## 1. List of Staff.

See beginning of this Report.

## 2. General Statistics.

Population of the County and Small Burghs	...	...	59,336
Population of the Burgh of Dumfries	...	...	26,320
Number of Schools—			
(a) Primary Schools	}	under education authority	86
(b) Secondary Schools			
(c) (i) Special Schools	...	...	—
(ii) Special classes in ordinary schools	...		3
(d) In receipt of grant from education authority			
and under medical inspection	...	...	1
(e) Nursery Schools	...	...	2
Number of children on the registers	...	...	13,399
Number of children in average attendance	...	...	12,005

## 3. Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

The following improvements have been carried out during the year :—

Tarmacadam paving has been laid down on five playgrounds.

Electric lighting has been installed in two schools.

Central heating has been installed in four schools.

Six schools have been provided with new latrines.

A hot water supply is now available in one additional country school.

Two classrooms have been added at one school.

## 4. Organisation and Administration.

Routine, special and follow-up examinations were carried out by the school medical officers during the year. In addition, 250 children from the Burgh and 250 children from the County, of ages 10—11 years, attended a camp school at Gorebridge, Midlothian. The children were medically examined on two

occasions prior to setting out for the camp in order to discover infectious or verminous conditions.

Minor ailment clinics were in operation throughout the year at Annan, Kelloholm, Kirkconnel and Gretna.

#### SCHOOL OPHTHALMIC SERVICE.

A new contractor for the dispensing of spectacles was nominated by the Regional Hospital Board as from 1st January, 1952. The service has proved not so satisfactory as before, and children now have to wait slightly longer for the delivery of spectacles.

All accounts for new spectacles and for repairs are referred to the Regional Hospital Board for payment.

#### 5. The Findings of Medical Inspection.

Number of parents at routine examinations :—

			Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	...	...	78·20%	76·00%
2nd Age Group...	...	...	11·11%	16·26%
3rd Age Group	...	...	1·19%	1·63%
4th Age Group	...	...	—	—
Other systematic	...	...	22·14%	18·36%

These percentages show a marked increase in the number of parents attending the routine medical examinations, except in the case of the 4th age group where, as last year, no parents were present.

The findings refer to children examined in the following age groups :—

All infant entrants.

Children born in 1944 (hearing and vision only).

Children born in 1942 (2nd age group).

Children born in 1938 (3rd age group).

Children born in 1935 (4th age group).

The total number of children examined was 3,952.

CLOTHING—Number unsatisfactory :—

Boys...	...	...	...	3	0·14%
Girls	...	...	...	5	0·26%

FOOTGEAR—Number unsatisfactory :—

Boys...	...	...	...	1	0·04%
Girls	...	...	...	2	0·10%

## UNCLEANLINESS :—

## (a) Head (dirty)—

Boys...	...	...	...	...	4	0.19%
Girls	...	...	...	...	4	0.21%

## Head (pediculosis)—

Boys...	...	...	...	...	16	0.78%
Girls	...	...	...	...	93	4.84%

## (b) Body (dirty)—

Boys...	...	...	...	...	2	0.09%
Girls	...	...	...	...	—	—

## Body (verminous)—

Boys...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Girls	...	...	...	...	3	0.16%

Pediculosis of the head in girls has increased from last year's figure of 3.9% to 4.8%. The percentage of dirty heads, however, shows a marked fall from last year's figure of 1.65%.

## SKIN.

## (a) Head—

Ringworm	...	...	...	Boys	1	0.04%
				Girls	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	Boys	4	0.19%
				Girls	3	0.16%
Other diseases	...	...	...	Boys	6	0.29%
				Girls	15	0.78%

## (b) Body—

Ringworm	...	...	...	Boys	—	—
				Girls	—	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	Boys	—	—
				Girls	—	—
Scabies...	...	...	...	Boys	1	0.04%
				Girls	2	0.10%
Other diseases	...	...	...	Boys	44	2.17%
				Girls	43	2.24%

No significant change is detected in the incidence of skin diseases.

## NUTRITIONAL STATE.

Slightly defective	...	...	...	Boys	175	8.63%
				Girls	134	6.97%
Bad	...	...	...	Boys	1	0.04%
				Girls	—	—

The comparable percentages for the year ending 31st July, 1951, are :—

Slightly defective	...	...	Boys	7.45%
			Girls	7.96%
Bad	...	...	Boys	0.17%
			Girls	0.05%

Assessment of a child's nutritional state presents a difficult problem, and too much stress should not be laid on numbers and percentages as those above. Such figures fluctuate from year to year depending upon the standard accepted as "normal" by each medical officer.

#### MOUTH AND TEETH.

Unhealthy	...	...	Boys	117	5.77%
			Girls	180	9.37%

These figures in no way compare with the dental officers' assessment of those "requiring dental treatment" but refer to those conditions of mouth and teeth liable to give rise to ill-health. Reduction of these cases can be obtained only by a more comprehensive School Dental Service.

#### NASO-PHARYNX.

##### (a) Nose—

###### (i) Obstruction requiring observation—

Boys	39	1.92%
Girls	37	1.93%

###### (ii) Obstruction (probably adenoids) requiring operation—

Boys	33	1.62%
Girls	30	1.56%

###### (iii) Other conditions—

Boys	3	0.14%
Girls	5	0.26%

##### (b) Throat—

###### (i) Tonsils requiring observation—

Boys	160	7.89%
Girls	237	12.33%

###### (ii) Tonsils requiring operation—

Boys	49	2.41%
Girls	50	2.60%



## (c) Glands—

## (i) Requiring observation—

Boys	40	1.97%
Girls	36	1.87%

## (ii) Requiring operation—

Boys	1	0.04%
Girls	—	—

These figures remain much the same as in previous reports.

## EYES.

## (a) External Diseases—

Blepharitis	...	...	...	Boys	19	0.93%
				Girls	24	1.25%
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	Boys	3	0.14%
				Girls	5	0.26%
Corneal opacities	...	...	...	Boys	1	0.04%
				Girls	—	—
Strabismus	...	...	...	Boys	39	1.92%
				Girls	36	1.87%
Other diseases	...	...	...	Boys	4	0.19%
				Girls	5	0.26%

For the second year in succession there has been an increase in the number of cases of squint; this increase is almost equally shared by the entrants and the 2nd age group. Whenever possible the cases are referred to the ophthalmologist with a view to operative correction.

## (b) Visual acuity—

Good	...	...	...	...	Boys	1311	77.36%
					Girls	1172	67.59%
Fair	...	...	...	...	Boys	381	18.80%
					Girls	452	26.07%
Bad	...	...	...	...	Boys	78	3.84%
					Girls	110	6.34%
Recommended for refraction					Boys	74	3.65%
					Girls	90	5.19%

There is a slight improvement from last year as regards boys; the girls' percentages remain unchanged.

## EARS.

## (a) Diseases—

Otorrhoea	...	...	Boys	11	0.54%
			Girls	5	0.26%
Other diseases	...	...	Boys	9	0.44%
			Girls	—	—

“Other diseases,” on analysis, refers to perforations, foreign bodies, wax and furuncles. There is little change in incidence.

## (b) Defective Hearing—

Grade I.	...	...	Boys	4	0.19%
			Girls	4	0.21%
Grade II.a	...	...	Boys	3	0.14%
			Girls	2	0.10%
Grade II.b	...	...	Boys	1	0.04%
			Girls	—	—
Grade III.	...	...	Boys	—	—
			Girls	—	—

Those pupils suffering from severe degrees of deafness are educated at special schools and are therefore not seen at routine examination in ordinary schools. Minor degrees of deafness are much more difficult to detect. As audiometer tests are not available in the School Medical Service, the above figures should be taken only as a rough guide to the incidence of slight deafness in the school population and should be regarded, if anything, as under-estimates.

## SPEECH.

Defective articulation	...	Boys	5	0.24%
		Girls	3	0.16%
Stammering	...	Boys	9	0.44%
		Girls	1	0.05%

The incidence is practically unchanged from last year. As in the case of defective hearing, the figures for speech defects should be taken as under-estimates.

The attention of the education authority is again drawn to the need for the employment of a trained speech therapist.

## MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITIONS.

As it is impossible to ascertain a child's mental and nervous

condition at a routine physical examination, little purpose is served in giving figures under this heading.

Cases of mental defect are investigated at the request of the head teacher and only after following the procedure set out in the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946.

The number of official mental tests performed was 27.

The number of children in attendance at the Child Guidance Clinic was 307 (boys 216, girls 91). The number of attendances at the Clinic was 2,500.

#### CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

##### (a) Organic Heart Disease—

(i) Congenital	...	...	Boys	2	0.09%
			Girls	3	0.16%
(ii) Acquired	...	...	Boys	4	0.19%
			Girls	4	0.21%

##### (b) Functional Conditions—

Boys	57	2.81%
Girls	50	2.60%

There is no change in the incidence of heart conditions.

#### LUNGS.

Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	Boys	9	0.44%
			Girls	4	0.21%
Suspected Tuberculosis	...	...	Boys	1	0.04%
			Girls	3	0.16%
Other Diseases	...	...	Boys	41	1.53%
			Girls	43	2.24%

The incidence of chronic bronchitis and suspected tuberculosis is virtually unaltered, while the incidence of "other diseases"—composed mainly of catarrhal infections and asthma—shows a slight but welcome improvement on last year's figures.

In the previous two annual reports, comment has been passed upon the fact that, if Table IV. para. 7(d) were studied, it would be apparent that there was an upward trend in the incidence of asthma and bronchiectasis. The trend now appears to have been arrested.

		Total other causes of ill-health	Asthma and bronchiectasis
Year ending 31st July, 1950	...	24	14
" " " 1951	...	38	27
" " " 1952	...	46	25

#### DEFORMITIES.

Congenital	...	...	Boys	6	0.29%
			Girls	11	0.57%
Acquired (infantile paralysis)	...	...	Boys	2	0.09%
			Girls	6	0.31%
Acquired (rickets)	...	...	Boys	11	0.54%
			Girls	4	0.21%
Acquired (other causes)	...	...	Boys	22	1.08%
			Girls	11	0.57%

In the first three sub-groups above there is little change. In the group attributed to other causes, however, there has been a marked fall in incidence. The appropriate percentages for last year were :—

Boys 1.3%

Girls 2.8%

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Boys	2	0.09%
Girls	7	0.36%

Chickenpox and whooping cough account for most of these cases. The number of cases are virtually unaltered from last year.

These figures refer only to children found to be suffering from infectious disease at the time of routine examination.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases generally remains low over the whole area.

#### OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.

Boys	30	1.48%
Girls	35	1.82%

" Other Defects " show a marked fall when compared to the previous year, but as this group is merely a convenient method of accounting for the wide variety of diseases not classified under regular headings, no particular significance can be attached to it.

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF DEFECTS.

Analysis of Table III. reveals that there is remarkably little change in the percentages of children placed in the various categories. The figures vary slightly, both in an upward and in a downward direction, but no significant change is seen in any one classification.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table I.

Total number of children examined at—

## A. Systematic Examinations—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants ... ..	890	800	1690
2nd Age Group ... ..	585	572	1157
3rd Age Group... ..	502	491	993
4th Age Group... ..	49	59	108
	<hr/> 2026	<hr/> 1922	<hr/> 3948

Other Systematic Examinations (i.e. children missed at age group but subsequently examined systematically)—

Boys.	Girls.	Total.
140	98	238

## B. Other Examinations—

(1) Special cases seen at routine visits	...	...	319
Special cases seen at special visits	...	...	1032
(2) Re-inspections by Medical Officers	...	...	6244
(Defects 5598 ; Uneleanliness 646).			
Number of special visits by Medical Officers	...	...	198
(3) Number of cleanliness inspections by Burgh health visitors	...	...	846

The number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment—

Entrants ... ..	...	...	...	182
2nd Age Group ... ..	...	...	...	69
3rd Age Group ... ..	...	...	...	47
4th Age Group... ..	...	...	...	11
Other systematic examinations	...	...	...	12
				<hr/> 321

Total number notified for uneleanliness ... .. 57

Table II.—SYSTEMATIC

RETURN OF NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUAL

NATURE OF DEFECT.	Total examined at all ages  3948	ENTRANTS			
		Boys 890		Girls 800	
		No.	%	No.	%
1. CLOTHING UNSATISFACTORY ... ..	...	2	0.22	2	0.25
2. FOOTGEAR UNSATISFACTORY ... ..	...	1	0.11	1	0.12
3. UNCLEANLINESS :—					
(a) Head—Dirty ... ..	...	...	...	1	0.12
Nits or Vermin ... ..	...	5	0.56	27	3.37
(b) Body—Dirty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Vermions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4. SKIN :—					
(a) Head—Ringworm ... ..	...	1	0.11	...	...
Impetigo ... ..	...	3	0.33	...	...
Other Diseases ... ..	...	2	0.22	9	1.12
(b) Body—Ringworm ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases ... ..	...	24	2.69	21	2.62
5. NUTRITIONAL STATE :—					
Slightly defective ... ..	...	82	9.21	48	6.00
Bad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
6. MOUTH AND TEETH :—					
Unhealthy ... ..	...	8	0.89	11	1.37
7. NASO-PHARYNX :—					
(a) Nose—					
i. Obstruction requiring observation ... ..	...	28	3.14	29	3.62
ii. Obstruction (probably adenoids) requiring operation ... ..	...	33	3.70	26	3.25
iii. Other conditions ... ..	...	3	0.33	4	0.50
(b) Throat—					
i. Tonsils requiring observation ... ..	...	110	12.35	165	20.62
ii. Tonsils requiring operation ... ..	...	44	4.94	41	5.12
(c) Glands—					
i. Requiring observation ... ..	...	29	3.25	26	3.25
ii. Requiring operation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8. EYES :—					
(a) External Diseases—					
Blepharitis ... ..	...	6	0.67	10	1.25
Conjunctivitis ... ..	...	2	0.22	1	0.12
Corneal opacities ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Strabismus ... ..	...	29	3.25	27	3.37
Other Diseases ... ..	...	2	0.22	1	0.12
(b) Visual acuity—	3504				
Fair ... ..	...	218	34.38	213	34.80
Bad ... ..	...	43	6.78	59	9.65
Recommended for refraction ... ..	...	49	7.72	52	8.50



## EXAMINATIONS.

CHILDREN IN EACH AGE-GROUP SUFFERING FROM PARTIUCULAR DEFECTS :—

SECOND AGE GROUP				THIRD AGE GROUP				FOURTH AGE GROUP				ALL AGES			
Boys 585		Girls 572		Boys 502		Girls 491		Boys 49		Girls 59		Boys 2026		Girls 1922	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0.17	1	0.17	...	...	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	3	0.14	5	0.26
...	...	1	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	2	0.10
3	0.51	1	0.17	1	0.19	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	4	0.19	4	0.21
4	0.68	29	5.07	7	1.59	36	7.33	...	...	1	1.69	16	0.78	93	4.84
1	0.17	...	...	1	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.09	...	...
...	...	1	0.17	...	...	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...
1	0.17	1	0.17	...	...	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	4	0.19	3	0.16
3	0.51	2	0.35	1	0.19	3	0.61	...	...	1	1.69	6	0.29	15	0.78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0.17	1	0.17	...	...	1	0.20	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	2	0.10
12	1.05	16	2.80	7	1.59	5	1.02	1	2.04	1	1.69	44	2.17	43	2.24
55	9.40	54	9.44	38	7.56	32	6.52	...	...	...	...	175	8.63	134	6.97
...	...	...	...	1	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...
71	12.13	119	20.80	35	6.97	43	8.76	3	6.12	7	11.86	117	5.77	180	9.37
9	1.53	5	0.87	2	0.39	2	0.41	...	...	1	1.69	39	1.92	37	1.93
...	...	4	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1.62	30	1.56
...	...	1	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.14	5	0.26
35	5.98	52	9.09	15	2.98	18	3.67	...	...	2	3.39	160	7.89	237	12.33
3	0.51	8	1.40	2	0.39	1	0.20	...	...	...	...	49	2.41	50	2.60
9	1.53	6	1.05	2	0.39	4	0.82	...	...	...	...	40	1.97	36	1.87
...	...	...	...	1	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...
7	1.19	7	1.22	6	1.19	7	1.43	...	...	...	...	19	0.93	24	1.25
...	...	2	0.35	1	0.19	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	3	0.14	5	0.26
1	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...
8	1.36	7	1.22	2	0.39	1	0.20	...	...	1	1.69	39	1.92	36	1.87
...	...	2	0.35	2	0.39	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	4	0.19	5	0.26
114	19.48	159	27.80	41	8.16	71	14.46	8	16.32	9	15.25	381	18.80	452	26.07
15	2.56	16	2.80	19	3.78	24	4.89	1	2.04	11	18.64	78	3.84	110	6.34
9	1.53	14	2.45	14	2.78	17	3.46	2	4.08	7	11.86	74	3.65	90	5.19

Table II.—SYSTEMATIC

RETURN OF NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUAL

NATURE OF DEFECT.	Total examined at all ages  3948	ENTRANTS			
		Boys 890		Girls 800	
		No.	%	No.	%
9. EARS :—					
(a) Diseases—					
Otorrhoea ... ..	...	3	0.33	3	0.37
Other Diseases ... ..	...	4	0.44	...	...
(b) Defective hearing—					
Grade I. ... ..	...	1	0.11	3	0.37
Grade II.a ... ..	...	1	0.11	...	...
Grade II.b ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Grade III. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
10. SPEECH :—					
Defective articulation... ..	...	5	0.56	3	0.37
Stammering ... ..	...	1	0.11	1	0.12
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION :—					
Backward ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Dull ... ..	...	2	0.22	...	...
Mentally defective (educable) ... ..	...	1	0.11	1	0.12
Mentally defective (ineducable) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Highly nervous or unstable ... ..	...	1	0.11	1	0.12
Difficult in behaviour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—					
(a) Organic heart disease—					
i. Congenital ... ..	...	1	0.11	1	0.12
ii. Acquired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Functional conditions ... ..	...	25	2.80	19	2.37
(c) Anaemia ... ..	...	11	1.23	3	0.37
13. LUNGS :—					
Chronic bronchitis ... ..	...	4	0.44	2	0.25
Suspected tuberculosis ... ..	...	1	0.11	1	0.12
Other Diseases ... ..	...	21	2.35	31	3.87
14. DEFORMITIES :—					
(a) Congenital ... ..	...	5	0.56	5	0.62
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis) ... ..	...	2	0.22	3	0.37
(c) Acquired (probably rickets) ... ..	...	2	0.22	1	0.12
(d) Acquired (other causes) ... ..	...	7	0.78	3	0.37
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASE ... ..	...	2	0.22	7	0.87
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS ... ..	...	17	1.91	15	1.87

## EXAMINATIONS (continued).

CHILDREN IN EACH AGE-GROUP SUFFERING FROM PARTIOLAR DEFECTS :—

SECOND AGE GROUP				THIRD AGE GROUP				FOURTH AGE GROUP				ALL AGES			
Boys 583		Girls 572		Boys 502		Girls 491		Boys 49		Girls 59		Boys 2026		Girls 1922	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4	0.68	...	...	4	0.79	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	11	0.54	5	0.26
3	0.51	...	...	2	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.44	...	...
2	0.34	...	...	1	0.19	1	0.20	...	...	...	...	4	0.19	4	0.21
1	0.17	...	...	1	0.19	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	3	0.14	2	0.10
...	...	...	...	1	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.24	3	0.16
5	0.85	...	...	3	0.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0.44	1	0.05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0.34	2	0.35	3	0.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.34	2	0.10
4	0.68	3	0.52	3	0.59	1	0.20	...	...	1	1.69	8	0.39	6	0.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0.51	1	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0.19	2	0.10
1	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	...	...
...	...	1	0.17	1	0.19	1	0.20	...	...	...	...	2	0.09	3	0.16
1	0.17	2	0.35	2	0.39	2	0.41	1	2.04	...	...	4	0.19	4	0.21
18	3.07	16	2.80	13	2.58	13	2.65	1	2.04	2	3.39	57	2.81	50	2.60
4	0.68	3	0.52	...	...	1	0.20	...	...	...	...	15	0.74	7	0.36
4	0.68	1	0.17	...	...	1	0.20	1	2.04	...	...	9	0.44	4	0.21
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	1	0.04	3	0.16
6	1.02	4	0.70	12	2.39	7	1.43	2	4.08	1	1.69	41	1.53	43	2.24
...	...	4	0.70	1	0.19	2	0.41	...	...	...	...	6	0.29	11	0.57
...	...	1	0.17	...	...	1	0.20	...	...	1	1.69	2	0.09	6	0.31
4	0.68	2	0.35	5	0.99	1	0.20	...	...	...	...	11	0.54	4	0.21
6	1.02	3	0.52	9	1.79	5	1.02	...	...	...	...	22	1.08	11	0.57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.09	7	0.36
6	1.02	7	1.22	6	1.19	11	2.24	1	2.04	2	3.39	30	1.48	35	1.82

Table III.—SYSTEMATIC

CLASSIFICATION.	ENTRANTS.		SECOND AGE-GROUP.	
	Number of Children.	Per-centage.	Number of Children.	Per-centage.
I. Children free from defects ... ..	907	53.67	616	53.24
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—				
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses ... ..	2	0.12	67	5.79
or				
(b) Conditions of mouth and teeth requiring treatment ... ..	6	0.35	98	8.47
(c) Both (a) and (b) ... ..	...	...	8	0.69
Total ... ..	8	0.47	173	14.95
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ... ..	361	21.36	122	10.54
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II. or III. distinguishing cases—				
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible ... ..	392	23.20	227	19.63
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> without complete restoration of function ...	22	1.30	19	1.64
Total ... ..	414	24.50	246	21.26
Total number of children examined ... ..	1690	100%	1157	100%

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THIRD AGE-GROUP.		FOURTH AGE-GROUP.		OTHER SYSTEMATIC.		TOTAL.	
Number of Children.	Per- centage.	Number of Children.	Per- centage.	Number of Children.	Per- centage.	Number of Children.	Per- centage.
583	58.70	58	53.70	146	61.34	2310	55.18
66	6.65	16	14.82	14	5.88	165	3.94
54	5.44	8	7.41	13	5.46	179	4.28
4	0.40	...	...	2	0.84	14	0.33
124	12.49	24	22.23	29	12.18	358	8.55
83	8.36	9	8.33	27	11.34	602	14.03
161	16.22	12	11.11	35	14.72	827	19.76
42	4.23	5	4.63	1	0.42	89	2.13
203	20.44	17	15.74	36	15.13	916	21.89
993	100%	108	100%	238	100%	4186	100%

Table IV.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN  
THE AREA.

DISABILITY.						At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	TOTAL.
1. Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
2. Partially sighted—									
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
(b) Other conditions of the eye which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
3. Deaf—									
Grade I.	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
Grade II.a	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
Grade II.b	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Grade III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
4. Defective speech—									
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
5. Mentally defective (children between 5 and 16 years)—									
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50–70—“educationally subnormal”)	...	...	...	...	...	13*	60	...	73
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6†	16‡	22
6. Epilepsy—									
(a) Mild and occasional	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
7. Physically defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)—									
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	142	5	11	159
(c) Organic heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	3	73
(d) Other causes of ill-health:—						42	3	4	49
i. Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	11
ii. Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	15
iii. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (or under observation)	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	13
iv. Diabetes Mellitus or Insipidus	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7
v. Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

\* 3 awaiting transfer

† In Crichton Royal

‡ County children only.



Table IV. (continued).

DISABILITY.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	At no School or Institution.	TOTAL.
vi. General debility ... ..	1	...	...	1
vii. Congenital neuro-syphilis ...	1	...	...	1
S. Multiple Defects—				
(a) Defective articulation—Deaf Grade IIA ... ..	3	...	...	3
(b) Defective articulation — Epilepsy (mild) ... ..	1	...	...	1
(c) Deaf Grade IIA.—Educable mental defective ... ..	...	1	...	1
(d) Congenital heart disease—Synovitis knee ... ..	1	...	...	1
(e) Hemiplegia — Educable mental defective ... ..	...	2	...	2

Table V.

## AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS AT SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## BOYS

	AGE GROUPS			
	Entrants	2nd	3rd	4th
Number measured... ..	674	421	352	49
Average age (in years) ...	$5\frac{4}{12}$	$9\frac{4}{12}$	$13\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{4}{12}$
Average height (in inches)	43.47	52.29	59.49	68.43
Number weighed ... ..	644	397	386	49
Average age (in years) ...	$5\frac{2}{12}$	$9\frac{6}{12}$	$13\frac{6}{12}$	$16\frac{4}{12}$
Average weight (in lbs.) ...	43.87	64.46	92.29	134.08

## GIRLS

	AGE GROUPS			
	Entrants	2nd	3rd	4th
Number measured... ..	587	450	466	51
Average age (in years) ...	$5\frac{4}{12}$	$9\frac{6}{12}$	$13\frac{6}{12}$	$16\frac{6}{12}$
Average height (in inches)	43.37	51.7	60	63.69
Number weighed ... ..	566	423	410	51
Average age (in years) ...	$5\frac{4}{12}$	$9\frac{6}{12}$	$13\frac{6}{12}$	$16\frac{6}{12}$
Average weight (in lbs.) ...	42.05	65.04	94.24	126.12

## 6. Medical Treatment.

### A. MINOR AILMENTS (figures relate to children seen, not to number of treatments)—

1. Cuts, bruises, sprains, minor injuries, etc.	...	...	...	...	555
2. Diseases of the ear	...	...	...	...	124
3. Diseases of the eye (excluding defective vision)					72
4. Diseases of the skin—					
Ringworm (scalp)—					
X-ray treatment	...	...	...	...	—
Other treatment	...	...	...	...	8
Ringworm (body)...	...	...	...	...	11
Scabies	...	...	...	...	34
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	48
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	149
Pediculosis	...	...	...	...	69
					<hr/> 1070 <hr/>

### B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

1. Number of retinoscopies performed by School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	493
2. Number of children referred to Consulting Ophthalmologist	...	...	...	...	72
3. Number of spectacles provided through the school health department	...	...	...	...	439
Squints are treated by provision of glasses, by total or intermittent occlusion as necessary, and by operation.					

### C. NOSE AND THROAT (operative treatment) ... 472

### D. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS ... —

All treatment for these conditions is undertaken by the Hospital authorities.

## 7. School Dental Service.

The position in regard to dental staff remains most unsatisfactory. For most of the school year only one dental officer was available so that inspection and treatment was limited to children of the primary schools.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

	Systematic examina- tions	Special and emergency cases	Total
1. Inspected by the dental officer :—			
Age 5 years ... ..	686	1	687
6 „ ... ..	725	1	726
7 „ ... ..	814	1	815
8 „ ... ..	805	6	811
9 „ ... ..	790	10	800
10 „ ... ..	758	3	761
11 „ ... ..	562	...	562
12 „ ... ..	81	5	86
13 „ ... ..	34	4	38
14 „ ... ..	20	1	21
15 „ ... ..	12	1	13
16 „ ... ..	...	...	...
17 „ ... ..	7	...	7
Total ... ..	5294	33	5327
2. Found to require treatment	2673	33	2706
2a. Number accepting treatment	1625	33	1658
3. Number actually treated ...	1559	33	1592
4. Attendances made for treat- ment ... ..	1674	45	1719
5. Fillings :—			
(a) Permanent teeth ...	975	31	1006
(b) Temporary teeth ...	13	...	13
6. Extractions :—			
(a) Permanent teeth ...	162	11	173
(b) Temporary teeth ...	2106	30	2136
7. General anaesthetics ...	...	...	...
8. Other operations :—			
(a) Permanent teeth... ..	266	21	287
(b) Temporary teeth ...	18	1	19
9. Half-days devoted to Inspec- tion ... ..	...	...	85
Half-days devoted to Treat- ment ... ..	...	...	277
Half-days devoted to Office work ... ..	...	...	89
10a. Number of children refusing treatment ... ..	973	...	973
10b. Number of forms not returned	75	...	75
11. Orthodontic appliances ...	...	...	...
12. Partial dentures ... ..	...	...	...

## 8. Special Schools and Classes.

Arrangements for dealing with handicapped children are as follows :—

### (a) Physically defective children—

Most of these are taught in the ordinary school, transport being arranged in many cases. For those unfit to attend school, private tuition is given. Most hospitals taking children for long-stay periods have provision for school tuition.

Three children are receiving their education at the Trefoil School, near Edinburgh ; two are in residence at East Park Home, Largs ; and one at Westerlea School for Spastics, Edinburgh.

### (b) Blind children—

Four blind children are being educated at the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh.

Partially-sighted children remain in the ordinary school, being given a favourable position in the classroom where this is necessary.

### (c) Deaf children—

Five children are in residence at the Glasgow School for the Deaf ; one at St. Vincent's School, Glasgow ; three at Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh ; and one at the Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury, Berks.

Hard of hearing children remain in the ordinary school, being given a favourable position in the classroom.

### (d) Mentally defective children—

There are sixty children receiving special education as follows :—

25 in the Dumfries class at Catherinefield School.

19 in the Lockerbie class at Lockerbie Academy.

16 in the Annan class at Annan Academy.

Thirteen children (three awaiting transfer to the special class) are in the ordinary schools, as it is impracticable for them to attend either of the special classes.

An occupation centre is in operation during the afternoons at Dumfries. The number of the roll is eight.

For the more serious or severely disturbed types of cases whose needs cannot be met by out-patient attendance at the child guidance centre, a residential unit in Ladyfield, Crichton Royal, is available. To this unit are admitted severely disturbed cases of emotional maladjustment, children whose behaviour disorders arise from organic disease, juvenile delinquents, and those who show evidence of psychosis in childhood. Formal education is provided in this department of child psychiatry.

- (e) Classes for otherwise retarded children are at present incompletely organised.

#### NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are two nursery schools in the county, one in Maxwelltown and one in Annan, each with a roll of 40.

#### 9. Mass Miniature Radiography.

A mobile unit of the Western Regional Hospital Board visited Dumfriesshire on two occasions during the year. During the first survey visits were made to Dumfries, Annan, Langholm and Lockerbie, and on the second visit examinations were carried out in Upper Nithsdale.

The total number of school children examined was as follows :—

Boys 1220 ;                      Girls 1059.

As the examination was restricted to pupils of age 13 years and over, the consent rate was most satisfactory.

The findings were as follows :—

	Pulmonary tuberculosis					? Pulmonary tuberculosis	Developmental and other pulmonary abnormalities	Heart conditions
	Active	? Active	Inactive	Known tuberculosis	Healed primary			
Boys ...	...	1	2	1	12	1	13	2
Girls ...	1	2	2	1	7	4	9	2

# SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

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County Health Offices,  
County Buildings,  
Dumfries.

To

*The Department of Health for Scotland.*

*The County Council of Dumfries.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year ended 31st December, 1952. The report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

In all branches of the Department's work the year under review has been a very busy one and the duties accomplished could not have been done had it not been for the wholehearted co-operation of every member of my staff, to whom I wish to express my appreciation for the services rendered by them.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

GEORGE WILSON,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



## HOUSING.

As in previous years the first part of my report deals with housing, as the local authority has become a large-scale builder of houses. Although much has still to be accomplished before satisfactory accommodation can be provided for persons without houses and for those living in unsatisfactory houses, it is gratifying to see, as one passes through the County, the number of new houses which have been erected both by the local authority and by private enterprise.

It also gives great satisfaction to see the number of privately-owned dwellings which have been improved and provided with modern facilities.

The total number of houses erected and occupied for the first time in 1952 was 434, comprising 218 houses erected by the Council, plus 1 house erected by the Council for an employee, 172 houses erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association and 43 houses erected by private persons.

The distribution of these houses, with their size and type, is shown on the following tables :

Table No. 1.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSES ERECTED AND OCCUPIED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1952.

Type	No. of Apts.	Situation	Number
Permanent Traditional ...	3	Beattock ... ..	4
	4	Collin ... ..	4
	4	Eaglesfield ... ..	4
	5	Gretna ... ..	6
	2	Holywood ... ..	2
	3	Holywood ... ..	8
	4	Holywood ... ..	10
	4	Kirkconnel ... ..	16
	5	Kirkconnel ... ..	8
	4	Thornhill ... ..	12
			— 74
Permanent Traditional (Agricultural Population)	4	Auchencairn (Kirkmahoe)	2
	4	Beattock ... ..	2
	4	Canonbie ... ..	6
	4	Chapelknowe (Half-Morton)	4
	4	Crawick (Sanquhar) ...	4
	4	Dalswinton ... ..	4
	4	Dornock ... ..	4
	4	Durisdeer Mill ... ..	4
	4	Fourmilehouse (Holywood)	2
	4	Georgetown (Dumfries) ...	4
	4	Glenmidge (Keir) ... ..	2
	4	Kelton (Dumfries)... ..	4
	4	Kirtlebridge ... ..	4
	4	Linnbridgeford (Middlebie)	2
	4	Milton (Dunscore) ... ..	4
	4	Mouswald ... ..	4
	4	Park (Closeburn) ... ..	4
	4	Rigg (Gretna) ... ..	4
			— 64
Non-Traditional (Weir Brick) ...	3	Eastriggs ... ..	6
	4	Eastriggs ... ..	14
	3	Ecclefechan ... ..	8
	4	Ecclefechan ... ..	16
	3	Gretna ... ..	6
	4	Gretna ... ..	18
	3	Locharbriggs ... ..	6
	4	Locharbriggs ... ..	6
			— 80
Total ... ..			218

Table No. 2.

OTHER HOUSES ERECTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Type	No. of Apts.	Situation	Number
Permanent Traditional ...	4	Sanquhar (Euchan) ...	1
		Total ... ..	1

Table No. 3.

HOUSES ERECTED BY THE SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION  
AND OCCUPIED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1952.

Type	No. of Apts.	Situation	Number
Non-Traditional ...	3 & 4	Kirkconnel ... ..	172
		Total ... ..	172

Table No. 4.

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND OCCUPIED FOR  
THE FIRST TIME IN 1952.

Type	No. of Apts.	Situation	Number
Permanent-Traditional ...	3	Annan ... ..	1
	4	Annan ... ..	2
	5	Caerlaverock ... ..	1
	4	Canonbie ... ..	1
	4	Closeburn ... ..	1
	3	Dumfries ... ..	2
	4	Dumfries ... ..	1
	5	Dumfries ... ..	2
	4	Dunscore ... ..	2
	4	Gretna ... ..	1
	4	Hoddon ... ..	1
	4	Holywood ... ..	3
	4	Kirkpatrick-Fleming ... ..	1
	3	Kirkmichael ... ..	1
	4	Kirkmichael ... ..	1
	4	Moffat ... ..	1
	4	Mouswald ... ..	2
	4	Ruthwell ... ..	1
	6	Ruthwell ... ..	1
	4	Torthorwald ... ..	2
		Total ... ..	28

Table No. 5.

HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WITH ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 AND 1952, AND OCCUPIED IN 1952.

Type	No. of Apts.	Situation	Number
Permanent-Traditional ...	4	Canonbie ... ..	3
	5	Caerlaverock ... ..	1
	4	Dryfesdale ... ..	4
	4	Glencairn ... ..	2
	4	Kirkmichael ... ..	2
	4	Lochmaben ... ..	1
	4	Wamphray ... ..	1
		Total ... ..	14

Table No. 6

HOUSES ERECTED WITH ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HILL FARMING ACT, 1946, AND LIVESTOCK REARING ACT, 1951, AND OCCUPIED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1952.

Type	No. of Apts.	Situation	Number
Permanent-Traditional ...	4	Eskdalemuir ... ..	1
		Total ... ..	1

### HOUSING ACTS.

Detailed survey reports were prepared in respect of 26 houses and 64 houses were re-surveyed during the year.

Official representations (in terms of section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950) were made in respect of 44 unsatisfactory dwellings. Demolition Orders were made on 24 houses, 5 houses were made the subjects of Closing Orders and, in the cases of 4 other dwellings, the local authority accepted undertakings that these would not be let for habitation.

An appendix at the end of this report shows the present position as regards houses which have been made the subjects of Demolition and Closing Orders in the post-war period.

## THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950 AND 1952.

### (a) NEW HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

Under section 3 of the 1952 Act, the Council have a scheme of assistance towards the provision of new houses for the agricultural population. The general conditions governing the construction, occupancy, etc., of these houses are the same as in the former scheme under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act and the amount of assistance given is also the same as formerly. However, it is not now necessary that the new houses be in replacement of unsatisfactory dwellings.

Proposals for the erection of 3 new houses for agricultural workers were approved and grants promised by the Council during the year.

Fourteen new houses were completed and grants paid during the year.

(In the post-war period, under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act and latterly under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950 and 1952, the Council have approved proposals for the erection of 74 agricultural workers' dwellings, of which 65 have been completed).

### (b) IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING DWELLINGS.

The new Act raised the maximum permitted cost of improvement works from £600 to £800 and increased the scope so as not to exclude " tied " houses.

Proposals for the improvement of 31 dwellings were approved during the year and grants promised by the Council.

Improvement works were completed at 17 dwellings and grants paid during the year.

The extension of the scope of the improvements section so as not to " untie " properties improved with assistance under the Acts has considerably increased the number of improvement proposals, and the new ceiling price of £800 will also have a beneficial effect on the standard of the works of improvement as well as on the number of proposals.

(Since assistance has been given for improvement works, that is, since the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1949, the number of properties improved with assistance is 26, comprising, 1950—1 ; 1951—8 ; 1952—17).

## PLANS.

458 plans were submitted for examination during the year. Reports on these were prepared and submitted to the Council for consideration.

The following table shows the type of plans dealt with:—

### NATURE OF THE PROPOSED WORK.

New Business Premises (excluding Shops and Factories) ...	4
Alterations to Business Premises (excluding Shops and Factories) ... ..	16
New Factories ... ..	2
Alterations to Existing Factories ... ..	7
New Permanent Shops ... ..	2
New Temporary Shops ... ..	1
New Buildings at Farms (excluding Dairy Farms) ... ..	11
Alterations to Existing Farm Buildings (excluding Dairy Farms) ... ..	3
New Private Garages ... ..	23
New Permanent Houses (Private Enterprise) ... ..	39
New Temporary Houses (Private Enterprise) ... ..	2
New Temporary Houses (Government Departments) ... ..	2
Alterations to Dwelling-houses ... ..	208
New Halls and Public Buildings ... ..	1
Alterations to Halls and Public Buildings ... ..	9
Conversion of Premises into Houses ... ..	10
New Pigsties, Kennels, etc. ... ..	5
Others ... ..	35
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	380
<hr/>	

In addition, all plans in respect of Council projects, including housing schemes, schools, etc., were forwarded to this Department for comment and adjustment, particularly as regards drainage arrangements.

## RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-39.

No applications were received during the year from occupiers of dwelling-houses for certificates under the above Acts.

## THE PROVISION OF SANITARY FACILITIES DURING 1952.

The following summarised statements show the progress made during the year in the installation of sanitary fittings and the provision of water supplies in existing houses.

### Drainage and Sanitary Fittings.

Number of existing houses provided with new or improved					drainage	159
"	"	"	"	"	W.C's ...	157
"	"	"	"	"	Baths ...	137
"	"	"	"	"	Wash Hand Basins	132
"	"	"	"	"	Sinks ...	96
"	"	"	"	"	Wash Tubs ...	112
"	"	"	"	"	Wash Boilers ...	88

In addition to the above, improvements were carried out to 8 public buildings. These improvements consisted of the laying of new or the modernising of existing drainage and the provision of w.c's, wash hand basins and urinals.

### Water Supplies.

Number of existing houses provided with a supply of water :—			
(a)	to fittings within the house from local authority supplies	76	
(b)	to outside standpipes from local authority supplies ...	10	
(c)	to fittings within the house from private sources ...	14	

### DRAINAGE.

All new drainage work was inspected and tested, 1500 tests being applied to drains and plumber's pipes during the year.

26 drainage plans were prepared for the guidance of architects and contractors.

32 applications for permission to connect to the Council's sewers were passed to the Department for report.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

161 samples of water were procured from public and private water supplies and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year. Of these, 89 samples were taken from the various local authority supplies. The remaining 72 samples were taken from existing private water supply systems



and from proposed new sources of supply. In the case of samples from private supplies, the catchment areas were surveyed and the storage arrangements and piping examined so that the risk of pollution might be precluded.

94 applications for permission to connect to the Council's water main pipes were reported on during the year. In this connection the features to which this Department pays special regard are the provision of drainage and the efficiency of the fittings which are to be supplied.

### **TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.**

Inspections under the Council's bye-laws were made of tents, vans and sheds used for human habitation. Included in these categories were caravans on permanent sites, huts at saw-mills and week-end, etc., huts at or near the shore. In no case was it found necessary to take formal action against the occupier. any unsatisfactory conditions being rectified after interview.

Altogether, 5 visits were paid in connection with these premises.

### **SEASONAL WORKERS.**

6 inspections were made of premises at which seasonal workers were accommodated. The standard of the accommodation afforded these workers, although greatly improved in recent years, is still capable of being further improved and, to this end, representations continue to be made to the employer and to the farmer providing the accommodation.

### **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-48.**

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 17 non-mechanical, 132 mechanical, and 20 other premises in which section 7 of the principal Act is enforced by the local authority.

Plans were dealt with for 2 new factories and in respect of alterations to 7 existing factories.

Four notifications from H.M. Inspector of Factories of contraventions of the Act, as regards the lack or unsatisfactory nature of sanitary accommodation at factories, were received during the year. In these cases the premises were visited and

the persons responsible advised as to the necessary remedial work. In two cases the unsatisfactory conditions were remedied and it is expected that the others will receive attention early in 1953.

74 visits were paid to factories during the year. No lists of outworkers were received in 1952.

### MEAT INSPECTION AND UNSOUND FOOD.

In the County (excluding the Burgh of Dumfries) during the year 178,211 animals were slaughtered, of which 2340 were cattle, 114,615 were sheep, 53,057 were pigs and 8199 were calves.

The following tables show the various classes of animals slaughtered and the number of carcases wholly or partially condemned on account of disease and/or injury, also imported meat and offal found on examination to be unfit for human consumption.

TABLE NO. 1

#### THORNHILL PUBLIC ABBATTOIR—FRESH MEAT

Class of Animal	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. Condemned Meat	Weight in lbs. Condemned Offal
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned		
Cattle ...	703	23	9	9,293	3,912
Sheep ...	4,436	59	20	1,992	676
Pigs ...	254	7	4	621	183
Calves ...	1,778	20	1	889	217
Totals ...	7,171	109	34	12,795	4,988

#### IMPORTED MEAT

Type	Carcase Meat, etc.	Condemned		Weight of Meat in lbs. Condemned
		Wholly	Partially	
Cattle (parts of)	380	...	...	...
Sheep Carcases ...	2,305	...	...	...
Tinned Meat ...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Ham ...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2,685	...	...	...

TABLE No. 2

## THORNHILL BACON FACTORY—FRESH MEAT

Class of Animal	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. Condemned Meat	Weight in lbs. Condemned Offal
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned		
Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs ...	52,196	26	26	5,251	27,589
Total ...	52,196	26	26	5,251	27,589

## IMPORTED MEAT

Type	Carcase Meat, etc.	Condemned		Weight of Meat in lbs. Condemned
		Wholly	Partially	
Cattle (parts of)...	...	...	...	...
Sheep Carcases ...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Meat ...	83	83	...	202½
Tinned Ham ...	3	3	...	37½
Totals ...	86	86	...	240½

In addition to the foregoing, 7 sides of bacon, weighing 468 lbs. were condemned owing to contamination by turpentine during transit.

TABLE No. 3

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AT RACKS—FRESH MEAT

Class of Animal	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. Condemned Meat	Weight in lbs. Condemned Offal
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned		
Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	32,964	2	4	63	154
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Calves ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	32,964	2	4	63	154

TABLE NO. 4

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, DORNOCKTOWN, EASTRIGGS—FRESH MEAT

Class of Animal	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. Condemned Meat	Weight in lbs. Condemned Offal
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned		
Cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	25,589	4	...	155	2,346
Pigs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Calves ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	25,589	4	...	155	2,346

TABLE NO. 5

ANNAN ABBATTOIR—FRESH MEAT

Class of Animal	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs. Condemned Meat	Weight in lbs. Condemned Offal
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned		
Cattle ...	861	29	25	14,120	18,107
Sheep ...	4,609	77	10	3,357	2,761
Pigs ...	315	15	19	937	554
Calves ...	1,852	21	...	1,402	393
Totals ...	7,637	142	54	19,816	21,815

IMPORTED MEAT

Type	Carcase Meat, etc.	Condemned		Weight of Meat in lbs. Condemned
		Wholly	Partially	
Cattle (parts of)...	335	...	...	...
Sheep Carcases ...	3,240	...	...	...
Pig Carcases ...	45	...	...	...
Offal (packages)...	222	...	...	...
Tinned Meat ...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Ham ...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,842	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 6

## LOCKERBIE ABATTOIR—FRESH MEAT

Class of Animal	Number of Animals			Weight in lbs.	Weight in lbs.
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Condemned Meat	Condemned Offal
Cattle ...	776	32	28	13,588	12,661
Sheep ...	47,017	64	69	2,813	2,217
Pigs ...	292	10	11	1,469	870
Calves ...	4,569	47	4	2,419	150
Totals ...	52,654	153	112	20,289	15,898

## IMPORTED MEAT

Type	Carcase Meat etc.	Condemned		Weight of Meat in lbs. Condemned
		Wholly	Partially	
Cattle (parts of)...	311	...	3	82
Sheep Carcasses ...	3,595	...	...	...
Tinned Meat ...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Ham ...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,906	...	3	82

Summarising the aforementioned tables it will be noted that the total amount of fresh meat condemned was 58,369 lbs., and of fresh offal 72,790 lbs., while the amount of imported meat condemned was 322 lbs. 3 ozs. It will be noted therefrom that the weight of fresh and imported meat and offal condemned was 131,481 lbs. or 58 tons, 13 cwts, 3 qrs., 21 lbs., to which has to be added 468 lbs. being the weight of the 7 sides of bacon previously mentioned, bringing the total to 58 tons, 18 cwts., and 13 lbs.

In the course of routine inspection, or on request, the following foodstuffs, as shown on Table 7, were examined in retail shops in the landward part of the County and seized with the consent of the vendors.

TABLE No. 7

Nature of Foodstuff						lbs.	ozs.
Canned	Meat	...	...	...	...	222	1
"	Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	36	...
"	Fish	...	...	...	...	13	1½
"	Soups	...	...	...	...	129	5½
"	Milk	...	...	...	...	29	9½
"	Vegetables	...	...	...	...	27	11½
"	Fruit	...	...	...	...	239	15
"	Jam and Preserves	...	...	...	...	43	...
"	Peas and Beans	...	...	...	...	108	15½
Other prepared canned foods						9	8
Cheese						15	8
Prepared Cereals						3	7
Other Foods						12	7
Fruit Juices						18	14
Mince						120	...
Fish Cakes						149	8
Total						1,178	15½

The total weight of all foodstuffs condemned as unfit for food during 1952 was 59 tons, 8½ cwt.

The number of visits made in connection with the inspection of meat and other foodstuffs was 1398.

### MEAT STORES.

#### Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932.

No certificate in respect of storage accommodation, in terms of Article 15(1) of the above Regulations, was granted by the local authority during 1952.

In recent years there has been one meat store coming within the meaning of the above regulations, but the owner of this store has now gone out of business.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

**Slaughter-houses.**—In the County (excluding the Burghs) there were four slaughter-houses—one owned by the local authority, the others privately owned. Of the three privately owned, two were concerned wholly in the slaughter of sheep, principally for the London market, and the other with the slaughter of pigs. The one belonging to the local authority was in use for general purposes.



When visited, these premises were found to be maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. As regards structure, although all of these slaughter-houses were not of modern construction, satisfactory progress is being made in the way of alterations and improvements to bring them into line, as far as possible, with present day requirements.

**Other Offensive Trade Premises.**—At the end of 1952 there were four firms carrying on one or more of the businesses defined in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as “Offensive Trades.”

These businesses are listed below :—

Blood Boilers ... ..	1	Knackers ... ..	1
Bone Boilers ... ..	1	Tripe Cleaners ... ..	1
Tallow Melters ... ..	3	Manure Manufacturers	1
Skinners and Hide Factors...	1		—
Total ... ..			9

The conduct of these premises, for the most part, was satisfactory and no nuisance was caused nor was any complaint lodged.

Minor structural improvements continue to be pressed for and the improvement of drainage systems with particular reference to the production of a satisfactory effluent.

### VERMINOUS PERSONS AND HOUSES.

Visits to the accommodation occupied by persons selected for the tenancy of local authority houses continue to be made so that steps can be taken to preclude the transference of infested furniture and furnishings. Local authority houses being re-let for a second or subsequent time were likewise examined. In all, 478 such inspections of houses and household effects were carried out. In instances where the selected tenants resided outwith this local authority area, the necessary inspections of their housing conditions were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors of the areas in which these persons were resident.

As a consequence of the aforementioned visits and following complaints, eleven houses were found to be infested with insect pests. These infestations were treated by the Department with satisfactory results.



It is gratifying to note that no case of bed-bug infestation was discovered or brought to the notice of this Department during the year.

### **DIRTY HOUSES.**

Eleven visits were paid to houses not being kept in a clean condition during the year. It was not found necessary to take statutory action against the occupiers of such houses, improvement of the conditions being effected following the visits of the Sanitary Inspector.

### **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.**

During the year 11 complaints of rat infestation were received, 7 from the landward part of the County, 1 from the Burgh of Sanquhar, and 3 from the Burgh of Moffat.

The complaints were investigated and the owners or occupiers, where evidence of rats was confirmed, were instructed in the best method of exterminating the pests.

In a number of cases the services of the Rat Catcher employed by the County Council was obtained.

The action taken in each case appears to have been effective as no further complaints were received.

### **NUISANCES.**

In the normal course of inspection, and following complaints, 169 nuisances were dealt with during the year. The following table shows the nature of the nuisances and the progress made in having these abated :

Complaint.						Number Reported	Number Abated
(a)	Lack of sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	1	...
(b)	Choked and defective drains and defective sanitary conveniences...	...	...	...	...	26	22
(c)	Inadequate and unsatisfactory water supplies	...	...	...	...	4	4
(d)	Structural and other defects of houses, including dampness	...	...	...	...	82	33
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5	...
(f)	Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	4	3
(g)	Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	8	8
(h)	Infestation by pests	...	...	...	...	16	16
(i)	Pollution of streams and ditches	...	...	...	...	10	7
(j)	Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	5	4
(k)	Others	...	...	...	...	8	4
Total						169	101

Various other complaints were found on investigation to be unfounded or trivial, or were concerned with matters outwith the scope of this department.

291 visits were made in connection with the investigation and abatement of nuisances.

In no case was it found necessary to proceed beyond the issue of intimations to the authors of the nuisances.

It will be seen that a large number of nuisances were due to structural and other defects in dwelling-houses. These were of such a nature that abatement was not practicable, the only solution would be for the occupier to be rehoused and the houses closed or demolished.

When the local authority re-house the occupiers of these houses, statutory action under the Housing Acts is taken.

### THE ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948.

For the purposes of these Regulations the area administered includes, in addition to the landward area of the County, the

Burghs of Annan, Langholm, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Moffat and Sanquhar.

By the end of the year registration of all dealers had been effected in respect of all premises in use for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and all vehicles engaged in the sale of ice cream.

The following summary shows the number of registrations granted, cancelled, etc., during 1952 and registrations in force at 31st December, 1952 :—

	Premises. Vehicles	
Registrations in force at 31st December, 1951 ...	31	15
Registrations granted during 1952 ... ..	11	3
Registrations cancelled during 1952 ... ..	—	—
Registrations relinquished during 1952 ... ..	4	3
Registrations in force at 31st December, 1952 ...	38	15
Applications for registration under considera- tion at 31st December, 1952 ... ..	—	—

Thirty-eight samples of ice cream were procured from dealers for bacteriological examination during the year and submitted for analysis. On analysis 25 of these were found to be satisfactory. Of the remaining 13, 5 were unsatisfactory because of the presence of coliform organisms, 5 showed a high bacterial count and 3 exhibited both these unsatisfactory features.

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples a check was carried out on the methods of manufacture, storage, transport and sale, with satisfactory results.

In the course of inspection of premises and vehicles, sampling and dealing with improvement proposals, 75 visits were made to ice cream premises during 1952.

## Appendix No. 1.

### NEW HOUSES (JANUARY, 1945—DECEMBER, 1952).

So that the post-war housing position may be kept in mind, the figures for new houses erected in this period are given below in a series of tables which show the distribution, types, etc., of these dwellings :

Houses erected by the local authority :—

(a) General Needs ... .. 1095

(b) Agricultural Population ... .. 222

Houses erected by the local authority other than (a) or (b) 1

Houses erected by Government Departments :—

(a) Forestry Commission ... .. 52

(b) Department of Agriculture ... .. 5

Houses erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association 292

Houses erected by other Housing Associations ... .. 1

Houses erected by Private Owners, without assistance ... 101

Houses erected by Private Owners with assistance under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act and the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950 and 1952 65

Houses erected by Private Owners with assistance under the Hill Farming Act, 1946, and Livestock Rearing Act, 1951 ... .. 11

Total ... .. 1845

# LOCAL AUTHORITY POST-WAR HOUSES.

Situation	NAME AND TYPE OF HOUSE								Total
	Tem- porary	Swedish Timber	Cruden	Weir Steel Agric. Pop.	Tradi- tional Agric. Pop.	Perma- nent Alumi- nium	Tradi- tional	Weir Brick	
Amisfield ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Auchencairn (Kirkmahoe) ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Auldgirth ...	...	...	26	8	...	...	...	...	34
Bankend ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Bankshill ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Beattock ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6
Bloomfield ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Boreland ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Brydekirk ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	28
Burnfoot (Sanquhar) ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Burnhead (Auldgirth) ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Canonbie ...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	16
Carronbridge ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Carrutherstown ...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	16
Chapelknowe ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Clarencefield ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Clooseburn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Collin ...	10	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	22
Corrie ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Carry forward ...	58	20	40	24	30	...	42	...	214

NAME AND TYPE OF HOUSE									
Situation	Tem- porary	Swedish Timber	Cruden	Weir Steel Agric. Pop.	Tradi- tional Agric. Pop.	Perina- ment Alumi- num	Tradi- tional	Weir Brick	Total
Brought forward	58	20	40	24	30	...	42	...	214
Crawick									
(Sanquhar)	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Dalswinton ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Dornock ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Dunscore ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Durisddeer Mill ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Eaglesfield ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	10
Eastriggs ...	42	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	82
Ecclefechan ...	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	24	52
Eskdalemuir ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Evertown ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Fourmilehouse									
(Holywood)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Gair ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Georgetown ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Glencaple ...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	18
Glenmidge (Keir)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Gretna ...	159	...	...	...	...	...	26	24	209
Heathhall ...	60	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	66
Hightae ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Holywood ...	...	...	10	8	...	...	20	...	38
Johnstonebridge	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Keir ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Kelton ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Kirkcaldy									
(Durisddeer)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Kirkconnel ...	120	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	228
Kirkpatrick-									
Fleming	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	22
Kirkton ...	20	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	28
Kirtlebridge ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Linnbridgeford									
(Middlebie)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Locharbriggs ...	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	26	50
Mennoek ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Middlebie ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Millhousebridge	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Milton (Dunscore)	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Moniaive ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Mouswald ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Nethermill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Park (Closeburn)	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Penpont ...	...	10	...	8	2	...	...	...	20
Rigg ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Shieldhill ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	8
Sibbaldbie ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Templand ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Thornhill ...	10	...	...	...	4	...	68	...	82
Torthorwald ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Wallaceton									
(Dunscore)	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Waterbeck ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total ...	541	30	100	100	122	40	200	94	1317

## OTHER HOUSES ERECTED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Situation	Number and Type of House		Total
	Traditional	Others	
Sanquhar (Euchan)...	1	...	1
Total ... ..	1	...	1

## POST-WAR HOUSES ERECTED BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Situation	Department	Number and Type of House		Total
		Traditional	Wooden	
Ae Village (Parish of Closeburn)	Forestry Commission	14	...	14
Ae Village (Parish of Kirkmahoe)	Forestry Commission	16	...	16
Dornock ... ..	Dept. of Agriculture	1	...	1
Gretna... ..	Dept. of Agriculture	3	...	3
Ruthwell ... ..	Dept. of Agriculture	1	...	1
Eskdalemuir ... ..	Forestry Commission	...	15	15
Glencairn ... ..	Forestry Commission	...	3	3
Kirkmichael ... ..	Forestry Commission	...	4	4
Total ... ..	... ..	35	22	57

## SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION POST-WAR HOUSES.

Situation	Number and Type of House			Total
	Traditional	Weir Steel	Other Non-Traditional	
Kirkconnel ...	20	100	172	292
Total ... ..	20	100	172	292

## POST-WAR HOUSES ERECTED BY HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS OTHER THAN THE SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Situation	Number and Type of House		Total
	Traditional	Others	
Thornhill ...	1	...	1
Total ... ..	1	...	1

POST-WAR HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS WITHOUT  
ASSISTANCE.

Situation	Number and Type of House		Total
	Traditional	Wooden	
Annan ... ..	6	...	6
Applegarth ... ..	4	...	4
Caerlaverock ... ..	2	...	2
Canonbie ... ..	3	...	3
Closeburn ... ..	2	4	6
Cummertrees ... ..	1	...	1
Dalton... ..	3	...	3
Dornock ... ..	1	...	1
Dryfesdale ... ..	1	...	1
Dumfries ... ..	9	1	10
Dunscore ... ..	4	...	4
Ewes ... ..	1	...	1
Gretna... ..	1	...	1
Hoddorn ... ..	7	...	7
Hollywood ... ..	4	...	4
Hutton and Corrie ... ..	4	...	4
Kirkmahoe ... ..	2	2	4
Kirkmichael ... ..	2	...	2
Kirkpatrick-Fleming ... ..	5	1	6
Kirkpatrick-Juxta ... ..	1	...	1
Langholm ... ..	1	...	1
Lochmaben ... ..	2	...	2
Moffat ... ..	2	...	2
Morton ... ..	1	1	2
Mouswald ... ..	3	...	3
Ruthwell ... ..	3	...	3
St. Mungo ... ..	4	...	4
Tinwald ... ..	2	...	2
Torthorwald ... ..	6	...	6
Tynron ... ..	3	...	3
Wamphray ... ..	2	...	2
Total ... ..	92	9	101



POST-WAR HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS, WITH ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HOUSING (AGRICULTURAL POPULATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, SECTION 100 OF THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, and SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1952.

Situation	Number and Type of House		Total
	Traditional	Others	
Applegarth ... ..	2	...	2
Caerlaverock ... ..	5	...	5
Canonbie ... ..	4	...	4
Closeburn ... ..	1	...	1
Dalton... ..	1	...	1
Dryfesdale ... ..	8	...	8
Dunscore ... ..	1	...	1
Glencairn ... ..	2	...	2
Hoddom ... ..	1	...	1
Hollywood ... ..	5	...	5
Hutton and Corrie ... ..	1	...	1
Kirkmahoe ... ..	1	...	1
Kirkmichael ... ..	4	...	4
Lochmaben ... ..	3	...	3
Mouswald ... ..	3	...	3
Sanquhar ... ..	3	...	3
Tinwald ... ..	11	...	11
Torthorwald ... ..	7	...	7
Wamphray ... ..	1	...	1
Westerkirk ... ..	1	...	1
Total ... ..	65	...	65

POST-WAR HOUSES ERECTED BY PRIVATE OWNERS, WITH ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HILL FARMING ACT, 1946, AND LIVESTOCK REARING ACT, 1951.

Situation	Number and Type of House		Total
	Traditional	Others	
Eskdalemuir ... ..	3	...	3
Ewes ... ..	1	...	1
Glencairn ... ..	1	...	1
Hutton and Corrie ... ..	1	...	1
Moffat ... ..	2	...	2
Tundergarth ... ..	1	...	1
Westerkirk ... ..	2	...	2
Total ... ..	11	...	11

## Appendix No. 2.

### UNFIT HOUSES (JANUARY, 1945—DECEMBER, 1952).

During the period January, 1945, to December, 1952, action was taken by the Council under Part 2 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and latterly under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, in respect of 287 dwellings adjudged unfit for habitation and incapable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit.

The action taken was as follows :—

Demolition Orders served...	...	...	223
Closing Orders served	...	...	30
Undertakings accepted	...	...	34

A survey at the end of 1952 showed the following to be the position as regards these houses :—

	Demolition Orders	Closing Orders	Undertakings Accepted
Demolished ... ..	124	2	...
Partly demolished (Uninhabitable)	13	...	4
Ruinous ... ..	10	...	...
Unoccupied (remaining as vacated)	29	5	9
Still occupied (awaiting rehousing)	8	...	1
Reoccupied (unauthorised) ...	6	5	...
Used as Stores, for agricultural purposes, or other permitted purposes	10	13	19
Incorporated into adjoining Houses	...	3	...
Improved (permitted by local authority)	23	2	1
Total ... ..	223	30	34

## SMALL BURGHS.

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### BURGH OF ANNAN.

#### Vital Statistics.

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 89 (50 males, 39 females), of which 8 were illegitimate.

During the year 43 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 66 (34 males, 32 females). The chief causes of death were : Heart Disease, 17 ; Cancer, 12 ; Apoplexy, 7. There were no deaths among children during the first year of life.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Seven notifications of infectious disease were received—1 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Para-typhoid Fever, 1 of Pneumonia and 4 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

#### Sanitary Condition of the Burgh.

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr James Rodger, Sanitary Inspector for the Burgh of Annan :—

**Water Supply.**—There have been no new developments in the burgh water supply.

Samples of the supply were secured each quarter for bacteriological and chemical examination. The results were wholly satisfactory.

**Drainage.**—During the year work was begun to lay a subsidiary sewer to take all drainage from the northern part of the town. It is expected that work will be completed in the latter part of 1953.

**Housing.**—The number of houses completed by the Town Council during 1952 was 64, giving accommodation for 203 persons.

During the same period authority was granted to private individuals to erect 12 houses, 8 of which were completed and 4 were in the course of erection at the end of the year.

**Offensive Trades.**—No major complaints were received during the year about the operation of these trades.

**Slaughter-house.**—The slaughter-house is owned by the Town Council and operated by the Ministry of Food.

Structural alterations were made to the overhead runways, and electric hoists and an electric saw were installed.

**Unsound Food.**—During the year the following foodstuffs were seized and destroyed :—

71 tins cooked meat.	2 tons fish.
15 tins soup.	1 tin jam.
168 tins preserved fruit.	1 tin pudding.
333 tins vegetables.	4½ lbs. cheese.
36 tins milk.	

**Scavenging.**—Household refuse continues to be collected twice weekly and refuse from shops on four days each week. Because of the housing development, an additional cleansing vehicle has been ordered.

The number of loads of refuse collected was as follows :—

Household refuse ... ..	1195
Waste paper ... ..	146

Disposal is by controlled tipping at a number of disused quarries acquired during the year by the town council.

**Salvage.**—The collection of salvaged paper for commercial disposal was discontinued during the year.

**Schools.**—The three schools in the burgh were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

**Factories and Workshops.**—No major action was required during the year in regard to factories and workshops in the burgh.

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## BURGH OF LANGHOLM.

### Vital Statistics.

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 18 (8 males, 10 females), of which 3 were illegitimate.

During the year 13 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 42 (14 males, 28 females). The chief causes of death were : Heart Disease, 13 ; Apoplexy, 13 ; and Cancer, 5. One child died during the first year of life.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Only three notifications of infectious disease were received : 1 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### Sanitary Condition of Burgh.

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr A. Brebner, Sanitary Inspector of the Burgh of Langholm :—

**Water Supply.**—The water supply, derived wholly from springs, is adequate for the needs of the burgh except that, after dry periods, difficulty is experienced in keeping the storage cistern at full capacity. This is due to lack of yield from the springs and, to a lesser extent, to the increase in consumption occasioned by the development of the housing scheme at Holmwood and to the installation of modern sanitary appliances in existing houses.

Quarterly analysis of the supply indicate that the water is suitable for domestic use.

**Drainage.**—The drainage system has, on the whole, functioned satisfactorily during the year. Thirty-three inspections and tests were carried out in connection with new or existing work.

The sewage disposal works have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

**Cleansing.**—All household refuse has been collected thrice weekly during the year and disposed of by controlled tipping.

The following amounts of refuse and paper were collected :—

Household and trade refuse	...	517 loads.
Paper	... ..	105 loads.

The streets in the burgh are swept thrice weekly with the exception of the High Street which receives daily attention, and streets in the Holmwood Housing Scheme which are swept weekly.

**Housing.**—Fourteen 4-apartment traditional houses were completed and occupied during the year. Four 4-apartment houses, now nearing completion, will complete the scheme of 72 houses at Holmwood.

**Factories.**—There are 35 factories in the burgh—6 non-mechanical and 29 mechanical. Three cases of unclean sanitary conveniences were dealt with and, in one case, separate conveniences for men and women workers were required.

**Nuisances.**—All complaints of nuisance were investigated and remedied on informal representation to the authors.

**Offensive Trades.**—The skin works is the only offensive trade within the burgh. On inspection, the premises were found to be kept in a reasonably clean condition.

**Unsound Food.**—At the request of shopkeepers and in the course of routine visits, an assortment of foodstuffs, weighing 216 pounds, was seized with the consent of the owner and destroyed.

**Burial Grounds.**—No interments took place within the burgh.

**Schools.**—Langholm Academy is the only school in the burgh and the sanitary arrangements there are of modern construction and kept in a clean and tidy condition.

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## BURGH OF LOCKERBIE.

### Vital Statistics.

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 45 (23 males, 22 females), of which 4 were illegitimate.

During the year 22 marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 53 (24 males, 29 females). The principal causes of death were: Apoplexy, 13; Cancer, 10; and Heart Disease, 6. Four children died during the first year of life.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Twenty-five notifications of infectious disease were received: 16 of Whooping Cough, 3 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 1 of Erysipelas and 1 of Poliomyelitis.



## Sanitary Condition of the Burgh.

The following report has been prepared from information supplied by Mr C. M'Phail, Sanitary Inspector of the Burgh of Lockerbie :—

**Water Supply.**—Consequent to a report of an inspection carried out under the provisions of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, the Council's consulting engineers submitted proposals for rectifying the defects at the reservoir at an approximate cost of £35,000. These proposals included the widening of the overflow weir to a total length of 50 feet in order to cope with flood conditions without having to rely on the by-pass channel, raising the embankment to a height of 4 feet above the level of the overflow weir, completely renewing the valve tower, and repairing several minor defects. In view of the high cost involved the Council have approached the County Council to investigate the possibilities of Lockerbie Burgh being supplied from the proposed Black Esk scheme.

The 7-in. trunk main was inspected and scoured regularly, and the filter beds were skimmed as required.

One of the service tanks at the filter beds was found to be leaking very badly and the Council's consulting engineers, after a preliminary inspection, have asked that test holes be dug on all sides of the tank in order that a more thorough inspection can be carried out.

Water meters have been installed on the trunk and distribution mains, and night readings show that there is still a considerable amount of wastage. The Council have arranged to have a survey carried out by Edinburgh waste water inspectors during the spring of 1953.

The supply was well maintained throughout the year, and regular analyses by the Medical Officer of Health indicate the water to be wholesome and suitable for domestic use.

**Drainage.**—The drainage and sewerage system satisfactorily carried out its function without giving cause for complaints. Routine work of dragging and scouring was carried out, and all new connections were inspected and tested.



**Sewage Purification.**—Routine work of cleaning and desludging was carried out regularly, but although no complaints were received, the effluent is still very unsatisfactory.

The report on the sewage purification works, submitted by the Council's consulting engineers, was considered by the Department of Health. After a joint consultation it was agreed that the works would require a major reconstruction before a satisfactory effluent would be obtained. This reconstruction included the provision of new screens, constant velocity detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, dosing chambers, humus tanks and a cold sludge digestion tank, converting the large settlement tank to a storm overflow tank, and overhauling the existing filters. The main practical difficulty of this reconstruction is the method of sludge disposal to be adopted. Negotiations are taking place with a view to the sludge being taken to the County Council works for composting.

**Cleansing.**—Household and trade refuse is collected twice weekly and, during the summer months, special collections of garden refuse take place every month. Collection is by means of a cleansing motor vehicle of ten cubic yard capacity. This vehicle was delivered in January, 1952, and is proving very satisfactory. Disposal is by controlled tipping on a low-lying, marshy site about a mile outside the Burgh boundary. The tip is kept in good order and has not given cause for any complaints.

**Slaughter-house.**—The slaughter-house, which is under the control of the Town Council, was inspected regularly and was always found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

**Unsound Food.**—A varied assortment of foodstuffs weighing 435 lbs. was seized with the consent of the owners and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption. The main reason for seizures was blown tins.

**Nuisances.**—Seventeen nuisances were investigated and remedied on verbal instructions to the authors.

**Factories.**—There are 52 factories in the burgh, 17 mechanical and 35 non-mechanical. Seven minor complaints were rectified on verbal notification.

**Offensive Trades.**—There are no offensive trades carried on within the burgh.

**Places of Public Refreshment.**—There are 10 places of public refreshment and all have now been provided with satisfactory sanitary accommodation. One set of premises which has no sanitary accommodation is at present unoccupied. All premises are always kept in a clean and tidy condition.

**Schools.**—There is one school within the burgh (Lockerbie Academy) and sanitary arrangements are of modern construction and always kept in a clean and tidy condition.

**Burial Grounds.**—No interments took place during the year at the old cemetery within the burgh; all interments were carried out at Dryfesdale cemetery, which is adjacent to the burgh and is administered by the County Council.

**Housing.**—Eleven houses, on the owners of which closing orders have been served, and 10 houses which were re-let under licence, are still occupied. During the year 9 tenants were rehoused, licences were withdrawn and closing or demolition orders were served on the owners. There are 92 applicants on the waiting lists for new houses. During the year 22 houses were completed and occupied. Other 16 houses are at an advanced stage of construction and will be occupied in the near future. A further scheme of site preparation has been completed, tenders have been accepted for the erection of 4 two-apartment houses for old people, and plans and specifications are being prepared for another allocation of 24 houses.

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In the case of Lochmaben, Moffat and Sanquhar, where there is no resident Sanitary Inspector, the duties are carried out by members of the County Sanitary Staff. The following reports on these Burghs have been prepared by Mr George Wilson, Chief County Sanitary Inspector :—

## BURGH OF LOCHMABEN.

### Vital Statistics.

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 23 (9 males, 14 females). There were no illegitimate births.

Twenty-three marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 8 (4 males, 4 females). The principal cause of death was Cancer—4 cases. No children died during the first year of life.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Eighteen notifications of infectious disease were received : 11 of Whooping Cough, 4 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Dysentery, and 1 of Primary Pneumonia.

### Sanitary Condition of Burgh.

**Housing.**—Twelve municipal houses were completed and occupied for the first time in 1952. These were traditional houses of four apartments.

One private enterprise house was completed and occupied for the first time in 1952. This was a traditional type house of four apartments.

Two dwellings were improved with assistance under section 100 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and grant paid by the Council during the year.

**Plans.**—Twenty-one plans were submitted during the year. Reports on these were prepared and submitted to the Council.

The plans concerned the following works :—

(1) Erection of new houses by private persons ...	1
(2) Alterations and additions to private dwellings	13
(3) Alterations to business premises ... ..	1
(4) New private garages ... ..	1
(5) Miscellaneous ... ..	5
	—
Total ... ..	21
	—

**Drainage.**—Forty tests of drainage and plumber work were applied during the year to new work within the burgh.

Inspections of the sewage disposal system were carried out by a firm of civil engineers whose report was submitted to the Council.

**Water Supply.**—Quarterly samples of water were taken from the burgh water supply and submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis. These were found to be satisfactory.

**Factories Acts.**—There are on the register 4 mechanical and 8 non-mechanical factories. For the most part these are small establishments.

No complaint as regards these premises was received during the year.

**Complaints.**—Six visits were made to properties in connection with defective drains, five visits were made in connection with structural and other defects of houses, and three visits were made to houses infested with insect pests. In no case was it found necessary to take statutory action. In the case of the insect infestations, disinfection was successfully carried out.

**Provision of Sanitary Facilities during 1952.**—The following summary shows the progress made in the provision, etc., of sanitary conveniences :—

(1) No. of dwellings provided with new drainage systems	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) No. of dwellings at which the existing drainage system was improved to modern requirements	...	...	...	...	...	5
(3) No. of dwellings provided with w.c.'s within the house	...	...	...	...	...	6
(4) No. of dwellings provided with baths within the house	...	...	...	...	...	6
(5) No. of dwellings provided with washhand basins within the house	...	...	...	...	...	7

**General.**—Routine visits were made to the sewage disposal works and to the refuse tip during the year.

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## BURGH OF MOFFAT.

### Vital Statistics.

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 29 (18 males, 11 females), of which 1 was illegitimate.

Twelve marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 35 (16 males, 19 females). The principal causes of death were : Heart Disease.

16 : Cancer, 6 : and Apoplexy, 5. No children died under the age of one year.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Only one notification was received—the patient suffered from poliomyelitis.

### Sanitary Condition of Burgh.

**Housing.**—Eight local authority houses of traditional construction were erected and occupied for the first time during the year completing the scheme at Park Circle on the Holm Road site. A further development at this site comprising traditional terraced houses was commenced and has made satisfactory progress.

The families rehoused were living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions or were sub-tenants. The dwellings occupied by them were visited and the Council advised as to any action considered necessary under the Housing Acts. Three houses vacated were closed as unfit for human habitation.

**Building Regulations.**—The undernoted plans submitted to the Dean of Guild Court were examined and reports made for the Court's guidance when considering the proposals.

Nature of Work			No. of Plans
Alterations to dwelling-houses	...	...	3
Alterations to business premises	...	...	3
Conversion of dwelling-house to hostel	...	...	1
Total			7

During the year 28 visits were made in connection with building works and 49 inspections and tests of drainage and plumber work were carried out.

**Water Supply.**—There is a plentiful supply of spring water served to the burgh by gravitation from a covered collecting tank at Granton. The supply is extended to serve several properties outwith the burgh, including part of Beattoek area. Samples procured quarterly showed that the water is of good quality. A complaint as to the quality of the water was received from a consumer outwith the burgh. On samples being taken it was found the consumer's service pipe was at fault.



**Sewage Disposal.**—No change has been made in the system of sewage disposal and the sewage works are well maintained.

**Cleansing.**—Household refuse is collected as formerly twice weekly and trade refuse daily when requested. In addition a weekly collection of waste paper is carried out. The refuse tip is situated outside the burgh and a system of controlled tipping is adopted. Extensive measures were taken during the year to clear the tip of rats with marked success.

**Factories Acts.**—Premises coming within the category of factories under the Act comprise 16 mechanical and 1 non-mechanical. No complaints as regards these premises were received. In one case steps were being taken to provide suitable sanitary accommodation.

**Complaints.**—Sixteen visits were made in connection with complaints primarily of structural defects and choked drains. Representations were made where appropriate to the owners concerned and in no case was statutory action necessary. In the case of a piggery which last year was causing a nuisance, the site was cleared up and the owner has agreed to have the structural condition of the buildings made good.

**General.**—Routine visits were made to the waterworks, the sewage disposal works and the refuse tip.

**Unsound Food.**—Foodstuffs amounting to 72 lbs. 15 ozs. were seized, with the consent of the owners, from retail shops in the burgh during the year as being unfit for human consumption.

Particulars of the items condemned are given below :—

	Description	Weight
Tinned Meat	... 30 lbs.	8 ozs.
Tinned Soup	... 7 lbs.	0 ozs.
Tinned Milk	... 0 lbs.	14½ ozs.
Tinned Fruit	... 10 lbs.	11 ozs.
Canned Jam and Preserves	10 lbs.	0 ozs.
Canned Peas and Beans	... 1 lb.	11 ozs.
Canned Ham	... 9 lbs.	2 ozs.
Canned Vegetables	... 3 lbs.	1 oz.
Total		... 72 lbs. 15½ ozs.

## BURGH OF SANQUHAR.

### Vital Statistics.

The number of births, corrected for transfers, was 47 (23 males, 24 females), of which 1 was illegitimate.

Eighteen marriages were registered.

Deaths, corrected for residence, numbered 21 (14 males, 7 females). The chief causes of death were: Heart Disease, 9, and Apoplexy, 3. Two children died during the first year of life.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Nine notifications of infectious diseases were received—6 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Pneumonia and 1 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### Sanitary Condition of Burgh.

**Housing.**—Six traditional houses were completed and occupied for the first time in 1952.

**Plans.**—Thirteen plans were submitted during the year and reports on same were prepared and submitted to the Dean of Guild Court of the Council for consideration.

(1) Erection of new houses by the Town Council	
(Miller type, non-traditional) ... ..	16
(2) Erection of new houses by private persons ...	2
(3) Alterations and improvements to dwelling-	
houses ... ..	3
(4) Additions to police buildings ... ..	1
(5) Additions to existing factory ... ..	1
(6) Provision of fire escape (hotel) ... ..	1
(7) Addition to lavatory accommodation (hotel)	1
(8) Conversion of church into church hall ...	1
(9) New greenhouses ... ..	2
(10) Conversion of outbuilding into dairy premises	1
	—
Total ... ..	29
	—

In connection with the aforementioned plans, 53 visits were made.

**Drainage.**—During the year 97 inspections and tests of drainage and plumber work in connection with new housing and



alterations to existing houses and business premises were carried out. Five drainage layout plans were prepared for the guidance of architects or contractors.

**Re-housing.**—Visits to the houses occupied by persons selected for the tenancy of Council houses were made so that steps could be taken to preclude the transference of insect infested furniture and furnishings to the new houses. The total number of visits paid was 32, and I am pleased to report that in no case was evidence of bedbugs or other insect infestation found.

Twenty-seven houses were surveyed and reports sent to the local authority to enable them to decide what action they considered necessary under the Housing Acts.

**Water Supply.**—Quarterly samples of the water supply to the burgh were procured and submitted for analysis. In addition, samples were procured at the source of each intake and at the reservoir, filter beds and clear water tank.

Two visits were made to the waterworks in the course of the year.

**Sewage Disposal.**—During the year maintenance repairs were carried out to the sewage works. These works continue to function satisfactorily.

**Cleansing.**—Household and garden refuse is collected as formerly by arrangement with the County Council's staff. This arrangement appears to work satisfactorily.

**Factories Acts.**—There are 17 factories in the burgh comprising 2 non-mechanical and 15 mechanical. Six inspections of factories were made during the year. No complaints were received.

**General.**—One complaint of rat infestation was received. Investigation proved the infestation to be of a temporary nature and was dealt with satisfactorily by the occupier.

**Nuisances.**—Eighteen visits were made in connection with complaints. These complaints were investigated and consisted principally of structural defects, defective drains and houses not being kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. It was not found necessary to take statutory action in connection with any

of the complaints, the remedial measures being carried out after the visit by the Sanitary Inspector.

**Unsound Food.**—In the course of routine inspection or on request, quantities of foodstuffs were examined and the following were seized as unfit for human consumption :—

Description			Weight	
Canned Milk	...	...	43 lbs.	8 ozs.
Canned Fruit	...	...	1 lb.	4 ozs.
Canned Peas and Beans	...	...	0 lbs.	15½ ozs.
Canned Fish	...	...	0 lbs.	15½ ozs.
Total			46 lbs.	11 ozs.

